

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY 1913.

Provident Marriage Insurance.

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Amount of Fund at the beginning of the year.	.....		31,151	0 0	Claims under policies paid and Outstanding (by marriage).	.....		1,70,398	14 0
Marriages Contributions of the unqualified period.	1,96,861	0 0			Surrender Value	.....		30	12 0
Marriage Contributions	1,45,341	0 0			<i>Expenses of Management.</i>				
			3,42,202	0 0	Commission and allowances to Agents and Travellers	1,02,799	3 0		
Policy Stamps	.....		14,599	14 0	Policy Stamps	14,599	14 0		
Interest	.....		1,440	3 10	Salaries to Establishment and Commission, etc.	25,148	5 0		
					Inspection fee	97	0 0		
					Law charges	2,928	6 0		
					General Charges	844	1 5		
					Postage and Telegrams	892	12 6		
					Advertisement	897	4 6		
					Share Commission	133	12 0		
					Rent	1,053	0 0		
					Light and fan	499	2 0		
					Travelling Expenses	588	3 0		
					Directors' fees	520	2 0		
					Auditors' fees	330	0 0		
					Stationery and Printing	8,641	2 3		
					License	60	0 0		
								1,60,032	3 8
					Amount of Marriage Insurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet.	.....		58,931	4 2
Total	.....		3,89,393	1 10	Total	.....		3,89,393	1 10

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet as on the 31st May 1913.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life Assurance fund			Assets of Life Assurance Fund as per Balance Sheet		
(Ordinary) ...	3,698 11 9		Investment :—		
Ditto ditto ...	53,382 15 6	57,081 11 3	Fixed deposits in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ...	20,000 0 0	78,928 12 1
(Provident) ...			The National Bank of India, Limited ...	20,000 0 0	
Outstanding Liabilities as per Balance Sheet ...		21,847 0 10	Rs. 500 in 3½ per cent. Government papers ...	480 0 0	
Provident Marriage Insurance Fund ...		58,931 4 2	Loans on personal Securities (since paid Rs. 8,128-15-6) ...		40,480 0 0
Outstanding claims (Marriage) ...		35,000 0 0	Agents' outstanding ...		26,410 1 0
Shareholders' capital paid up ...		6,212 0 0	Interest outstanding ...		30,705 9 7
Unredeemed Shares ...		416 0 0	Advances ...		743 11 2
Profit and Loss Account ...		12,948 12 0	Furniture less depreciation ...		2,375 9 9
Suspense Account ...		5,265 9 0	Policy Stamp Account ...		2,816 15 9
Expaid Dividend ...		102 4 0	Cash Account :—		1,526 0 0
Sundry creditors ...		7,554 8 2	In Bank on Current Account ...	21,040 3 11	
			In hand ...	332 2 2	
					21,372 6 1
Total ...		2,05,359 1 5	Total ...		2,05,359 1 5

Balance Sheet of the Life Assurance Fund (both Provident and Ordinary) as on the 31st May 1913.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Life Assurance Fund :—			Deposit with Comptroller-General Rs. 50,000 in 3½ per cent. Government paper ...		
Ordinary ...	3,698 11 9	57,081 11 3	Ordinary Premium outstanding ...		48,425 5 9
Provident ...	53,382 15 6		Agents' outstanding ...		5,158 0 0
Claims admitted or intimated but not paid :—			Interest outstanding ...		22,633 6 3
Ordinary ...	Nil		Cash Accounts :—		
Provident ...	13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	In Bank on current account ...	100 0 0	
Other sums owing by the Company :—			In hand ...	152 15 0	
Suspense Account ...	3,810 11 10	8,847 0 10			2,252 15 0
Sundry Creditors ...	5,036 5 0		Total ...		78,928 12 1
Total ...		78,928 12 1	Total ...		78,928 12 1

We have examined the books and accounts of the Universal Assurance Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st May 1913, with the vouchers and personally verified the securities and other investment papers and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheets properly set forth the position of the Company as on 31st May 1913, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company. We have also seen the receipts of the Comptroller-General for the Government of India Securities deposited with him. We further certify that the above Balance Sheets are drawn up in conformity with the Law.

We certify that no part of the above fund has been applied for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

J. SARKAR, INDU BHUSAN BASU, SYAMA CHARAN SARKAR, } Directors.
Secretary. Accountant. N. C. PAL,

Examined and found correct.

M. MUKHERJEE, & Co.,

Certified Accountants and Auditors.

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

Board of Directors for the year ending on the 31st May 1914.

A. B. Alchin, Esq., Merchant, Calcutta.

Dr. S. Sarkar, Calcutta.

Mr. N. C. Pal, M. A., Calcutta.

Sj. Upendra Nath Sen, B. A., Calcutta.

Mr. J. Sarkar (*ex-officio*), Calcutta.

Secretary.

J. Sarkar.

Auditors.

M. Mukherjee and Company,

Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY 1914.

Ordinary Life Assurance.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year.	3,698	11	9	Claims intimated but not admitted ...	1,000	0	0
Premiums	20,671	3	11	<i>Expenses of Management:—</i>			
Sundries	2	6	0	Commissions and Allowances to Agents, Canvassers, etc.	1,934	1	0
				Establishment	2,600	0	0
				Medical Fees	2,071	2	0
				Printing and Stationery	2,208	6	0
				Postage Stamps	371	6	6
				General Charges	153	2	3
				Advertisement	551	14	0
				Travelling Expenses	108	5	6
				Policy Stamps	133	14	0
				Office Rent	300	0	0
				Auditors' Fee	50	0	0
				Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet.	12,884	5	5
Total ...	24,372	5	8	Total ...	24,372	5	8

Total New Life Assurances completed in India during the year ending on 31st May 1914.

Class of policy.	Sums assured.	Annual premium.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Whole Life	1,53,200 0 0	5,092 15 3	
Whole life by limited payments	36,000 0 0	1,890 8 0	
Redowment Assurances	3,35,900 0 0	20,015 6 0	
Total ...	52,15,100 0 0	26,998 13 3	

Total sums assured remaining in force for the year ending 31st May 1914 on lives of Residents in India is Rs. 5,23,800.
Largest assurance on any life during the year—Rs. 5,000.

All the Life Assurance funds as detailed in the Balance Sheet are invested in India.

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st May 1914.

PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of Fund at the beginning of the year	53,382	15	6	Claims under Policies paid and outstanding (by death)	1,76,152	13	0
Life Premiums of the qualified period ...	80,170	0	0	<i>Expenses of Management—</i>			
Life Premiums	1,66,127	8	0	Commissions and Allowances to Agents and Canvassers	59,755	1	6
Annual Fees	6,417	0	0	Salaries to Establishment and Commission, etc.	13,142	1	0
Sundries	624	11	6	Inspection Fees	100	0	0
Interest	1,743	15	11	Law Charges	2,525	8	3
				General Charges	345	8	6
				Postage and Telegrams	394	8	0
				Advertisement	551	14	0
				Rent	777	0	0
				Light and Fan	246	8	0
				Travelling Expenses	445	14	3
				Directors' Fees	217	15	6
				Auditors' Fee	150	0	0
				Stationery and Printing	4,877	5	3
				License	40	0	0
				Amount of Provident Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet	48,744	1	2
Total	3,08,466	2	11	Total	3,08,466	2	11

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st May 1914.

PROVIDENT MARRIAGE INSURANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of Fund at the beginning of the year	58,931	4	2	Claims under Policies paid and outstanding (by marriage)	3,12,442	10	0
Marriage contributions of the unqualified period	2,51,013	8	0	Surrender Value	26	0	0
Marriage contributions	3,17,253	8	0	<i>Expenses of Management—</i>			
Interest	4,239	8	9	Commissions and Allowances to Agents	1,48,632	2	11
Miscellaneous Receipts	12	0	0	Salaries to Establishment and Commission, etc.	31,671	11	2
				Inspection Fees	52	8	0
				Law Charges	5,556	1	9
				General Charges	490	2	4
				Postage and Telegrams	986	3	0
				Advertisements	551	15	0
				Share Commission	48	8	0
				Rent	1,153	0	0
				Light and Fan	616	3	9
				Travelling Expenses	178	5	9
				Directors' Fees	544	15	3
				Auditors' Fees	300	0	0
				Stationery and Printing	12,194	1	3
				License	50	0	0
				Amount of Marriage Insurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet	1,16,945	4	9
Total	6,31,449	12	11	Total	6,31,449	12	11

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.*Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st May 1914.*

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of Fund at the beginning of the year	12,948	12	0	Dividends to share-holders payable on 31st May 1914, for the year ending on 31st May 1913	559	1	3
Annual fees (Provident Marriage Insurance)	16,043	0	0	Employees' Bonus	891	0	0
Sandries	1,547	5	3	Depreciation of furniture	863	0	0
				Balance as per Balance Sheet	28,726	0	0
Total	30,539	1	3	Total	30,539	1	3

General Balance Sheet as on the 31st May 1914.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Life Assurance Fund (Ordinary)	12,884	5	5	Assets of Life Assurance Fund as per Balance Sheet	1,01,705	6	6
Ditto (Provident)	48,744	1	2	<i>Investments :—</i>			
Outstanding liabilities as per Life Assurance Balance Sheet	40,076	15	11	Fixed deposit in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20,700	0	0
Provident Marriage Insurance Fund	1,15,945	4	9	The National Bank of India, Limited	20,711	0	0
Outstanding Claims (Marriage)	9,646	11	0	Rs. 500 in 3½ per cent. Government paper at cost	480	0	0
Shareholders' Capital paid up	6,552	0	0	The Universal Bank, Limited	5,170	12	0
Forfeited Shares	416	0	0	Loans and personal securities (on promotes)	27,315	8	6
Profit and Loss Account	28,726	0	0	Agents' Outstanding	72,806	3	1
Suspense Account	4,888	9	6	Interest Outstanding	1,308	2	0
Unpaid Dividend	659	5	3	Advances to Printer, Organisers, etc.	11,626	15	9
Sundry Creditors	1,182	14	3	Furniture less Depreciation	3,270	12	9
				Policy Stamp Account (Unadjusted)	1,826	0	0
				<i>Cash Accounts :—</i>			
Total	2,69,772	3	3	In Bank on Current Account	2,567	8	2
				In hand	638	14	6
				Total	2,69,722	3	3

I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Universal Assurance Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st May 1914 with the vouchers and personally verified securities and other investment papers and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet properly sets forth the position of the Company as on 31st May 1914 according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Company.

I further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the Law.

J. SARKAR,
Secretary.

I. BOSE,
Accountant.

A. B. ALCHIN,
SYAMA CHARAN SARKAR,
N. C. PAL,
UPENDRA NATH SEN, } Directors.

Examined and found correct.

M. N. MUKHERJI,
Of M. MUKHERJI & Co.,
Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet of the Life Assurance Fund (both Provident and Ordinary) as on 31st May 1914.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
<i>Amount of Life Assurance Fund—</i>			Deposit with Comptroller-General, Rs. 50,000 in 3½ per cent. Government Paper at cost.	48,425	5 9
Ordinary ...	12,884	5 5	Ordinary Premiums Outstanding.	9,784	7 0
Provident ...	48,744	1 2	Agents' Outstanding ...	20,047	6 7
<i>Claims intimated but not admitted—</i>			Interest Outstanding ...	400	0 0
Ordinary ...	1,000	0 0	<i>Investment—</i>		
Provident ...	34,414	15 0	On mortgage of Calcutta Property at 10 per cent. interest ...	20,000	0 0
<i>Other sums owing by the Company—</i>			Advances ...	1,312	8 11
Suspense Account ...	3,659	15 4	<i>Cash Account—</i>		
Sundry Creditors ...	921	13 3	In Bank on Current Account ...	1,500	0 0
Policy Adjustment Account.	80	4 4	In hand ...	235	10 0
Total ...	1,01,705	6 6	Total ...	1,01,705	6 6

I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Universal Assurance Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st May 1914, with the vouchers and personally verified the Securities and other investment papers and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet properly sets forth the position of the Company as on 31st May 1914, according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Company. I have also seen the receipts of the Comptroller-General for the Government of India Securities deposited with him. I further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the Law.

I certify that no part of the above fund has been applied for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

J. SARKAR,

Secretary.

I. BOSE,

Accountant.

A. B. ALCHIN.

SYAMA CHARAN SARKAR,

N. C. PAL,

UPENDRA NATH SEN,

} *Directors.*

Examined and found correct.

M. N. MUKHERJI,

Of M. MUKHERJI & Co.,

Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited.

VICTORIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**Head Office—Calcutta.**

ESTABLISHED—1912.

Directors.

Babu Broja Gopal Goswami. B.L.

„ Sashi Bhushan Dey, B.L.

„ Pijush Kanti Ghosh, *Managing Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika."*Mr. S. Chatterjee (*ex-officio*).

*Auditors.*Messrs. M. Mukerjee and Co., Registered Accountants and Auditors.

*Solicitors.*Babu Hirendra Nath Dutta, M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-law.

Bankers.

1. The Mercantile Bank of India.

2. The Bengal National Bank.

*Managing Agents.*Messrs. Chatterjee and Ganguli.

*Secretary.*Mr. P. C. Banerjee, B.A.

Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Revenue Account for the half-year ending 31st December 1913.

ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the half year	Nil	Claims under Policies paid and outstanding ...	...	Nil
Premiums	593 14 0	Expenses of Management :—		
Amount of deficit at the half-year ending 31st December 1913	1,583 8 6	Commission ...	26 11 0	
			Establishment ...	481 15 6	
			General charges ...	298 7 9	
			Postage stamps ...	58 4 3	
			Office rent ...	250 0 0	
			Printing and stationery ...	412 0 0	
			Medical fees ...	390 0 0	
			Actuary's fee ...	150 0 0	
			Audit fee ...	60 0 0	
					2,117 6 6
Total	2,117 6 6	Total ...	...	2,117 6 6

* This class of business was not commenced until the 15th July 1913.

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st December 1913.

PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of fund at the beginning of the year ...	...	1,617 2 9	Claims under Policies paid and outstanding (by death) ...	...	26,550 0 0
Life premiums ...	...	44,185 14 0	Expenses of Management :—		
Policy stamps ...	...	1,906 14 0	Commission and allowances to Agents and Canvassers ...	11,911 11 3	
Other Receipts—			Policy stamps ...	1,906 14 0	
Annual fees ...	80 0 0		Salaries to establishment ...	8,820 15 6	
Admission fee ...	242 0 0		Travelling expenses ...	951 15 0	
Duplicate fee ...	12 0 0		Directors' fees ...	194 0 0	
Amendment fee ...	15 0 0		Auditors' fees ...	150 0 0	
Penalty ...	70 2 6		Rent and taxes ...	1,347 2 1	
		419 2 6	Law charges ...	423 15 3	
			Advertising ...	811 14 0	
Amount of deficit of the Provident Fund Assurance Account at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet ...	...	9,005 2 7	General charges ...	365 10 3	
			Light and fan ...	373 1 0	
			Printing and stationery ...	2,675 13 6	
			Postage and stamps ...	651 4 0	30,584 3 1
Total ...	...	57,134 3 10	Total ...	...	57,134 3 1

Examined and found correct.

M. MUKERJEE & Co.,

Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited.*Revenue account for the year ending 31st December 1913.***PROVIDENT MARRIAGE INSURANCE ACCOUNT.**

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of fund at the beginning of the year.	.....			12,757	1	6	Claims under policies paid and outstanding at maturity.	.....			28,080	0	0
Marriage contributions of the qualified period.	35,900	0	0	.....			EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT—						
Marriage contributions of the unqualified period.	46,736	14	6	.....								
Policy stamps	.....			82,636	14	6	Commission and allowances to Agents and Correspondents.	20,186	10	1½			
Interest	.....			2,224	2	0	Policy stamps	2,224	2	0			
							Salaries to establishment.	11,224	2	6			
				598	11	6	Travelling expenses	951	15	0			
							Directors' fees	194	0	0			
							Auditors' fees	150	0	0			
							Rent and taxes	1,347	2	0			
							Law charges	423	4	6			
							Advertising	811	13	11			
							General charges	384	7	0			
							Light and fuel	373	1	0			
							Printing and stationery	2,675	13	6			
							Postage stamps	651	3	11			
											41,598	5	5½
							Amount of Marriage Insurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet.	.....			28,536	8	0½
Total	.....			98,214	13	6	Total	.....			98,214	13	6

Total new Life Assurances completed in India during the year ending 31st December 1913.

Class of Policy.	Sums assured.	Annual premium.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Whole Life 	15,500 0 0	42 4 0	
Whole Life by limited payments 	2,000 0 0	19 13 0	
Endowment Assurances 	69,500 0 0	471 13 0	
Total ...	87,000 0 0	533 14 0	

Total sums assured remaining in force for the year ending 31st December 1913 on lives of residents in India Rs. 87,000.
 Largest assurance on any one life during the year is Rs. 4,000.

Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Numerical Strength.

CLASS.	Number remaining in force at the close of the year 1913.	Number admitted during the year 1913.	Total.	Number rejected.	Number remaining in force at the close of the year 1913.
Life	5,034	5,780	10,814	120	10,694
Marriage	7,657	6,313	13,970	265	13,705
Total	12,691	12,093	24,784	385	24,399

Statement showing the number of claims settled for 1913.

CLASS.	Number of claims admitted.	Number of claims paid.	Number rejected.	Number of claims outstanding.	REMARKS.
Life	399	167	120	112	
Marriage	1,170	760	265	145	
Total	1,569	927	385	257	

Total collection of premia amount for distribution of claims.

CLASS.	Total Premia received.	Matured premiums.	60 % of the matured premiums.	Amount paid from unmatured premiums.	Total amount of claims paid.	Total amount of claims outstanding.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life	44,185 14 0	15,285 14 0	9,171 0 0	17,379 0 0	16,200 0 0	10,350 0 0
Marriage	82,636 14 6	46,736 14 6	28,040 0 0	40 0 0	23,044 0 0	5,036 0 0

A. MUKHERJEE,
Accountant.

P. C. BANERJEE, B.A.,
Secretary.
CHATTERJEE AND GANGULI,
Managing Agents.

Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st December 1913.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Balance of the last year's account ...	Nil.	Dividends to shareholders payable for the year ending 31st December 1912.	57 10 6
Interest and dividends not carried to other accounts.	Nil.	Expenses not charged to other accounts ...	Nil.
Profit realized	Nil.	Loss realized	Nil.
OTHER RECEIPTS.		OTHER PAYMENTS.	
Annual fees	106 0 0		
Admission fees	710 4 0	Share commission	94 0 0
Amendment fees	26 0 0	Commission	301 9 6
Share certificate fees	70 8 0	Depreciation on furniture	209 15 0
Duplicate fees	18 0 0	Balance as per balance sheet	378 5 0
Penalty	110 12 0		
Total	1,041 8 0	Total	1,041 8 0

Examined and found correct.

M. MUKERJEE & Co.,
Registered Accountants and
Auditors.

Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited.

General Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1913.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.				Rs.	A.	P.		
Amount due by the Ordinary Life Assurance account as per Life Assurance Balance Sheet.				22,427	8	3	Amount of Life Assurance account as per Life Assurance Balance Sheet.				33,996	12	10		
Outstanding liabilities of Ordinary Life Assurance account as per Life Assurance Balance Sheet.				226	11	0	Amount due from the Ordinary Life Assurance account by the Provident Marriage fund.				22,427	8	3		
Outstanding liabilities of the Provident Life Assurance account as per Life Assurance Balance Sheet.				11,316	5	7	Loan account against gold ornaments				275	0	0		
Policy stamps (Provident Life)				26	4	0	Agents' outstanding				4,022	7	0		
				33,996 12 10											
Provident Marriage Insurance Fund				.....	.....	28,536	8	04	Interest outstanding				364	4	9
Outstanding claims (marriage)				.....	.....	5,036	0	0	Deposit account				25	0	0
Share holders' capital paid up				.....	.....	3,687	0	0	Advance account				1,273	12	24
Suspense account				.....	.....	753	12	9	Furniture account less depreciation				1,845	0	0
Profit and Loss account				.....	.....	378	5	0	Cash accounts : —						
Policy stamps (Provident marriage)				.....	.....	52	8	0	In bank on current account				9,938	7	9
Sundry creditors				.....	.....	2,374	6	8	Ditto in hand				647	0	6
Total				.....	.....	74,815	5	34	Total				74,815	5	34

We have examined the books and accounts of the Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st December 1913 with the vouchers and personally verified securities and other investment papers and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet properly sets forth the position of the Company as on 31st December 1913, according to the best of the information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company. We further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn in conformity with the Law.

P. C. BANERJEE,

Secretary.

CHATTERJEE AND GANGULI,

Managing Agents.

M. MUKERJEE & CO.,

Registered Accountants and Auditors.

A. MUKERJEE,

Accountant.

Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet of the Life Assurance Accounts (both Ordinary and Provident) as at 31st December 1913.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount due to Marriage Insurance account by the Ordinary Life Assurance account.	Rs. A. P.	Deposit with the Comptroller-General at 3 per cent. G. P. notes of Rs. 25,000.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	22,427 8 3	...	20,876 3 6	...	...
Sundry creditors of the Ordinary Life Assurance account	226 11 0	Advance account	168 8 0	...	...
...	...	Amount of deficit of the Ordinary Life Assurance account	1,583 8 6	...	22,623 4 0
Claims admitted or intimated but not paid Provident Life Insurance account.	10,350 0 0	Amount of deficit of the Provident Life Insurance account	9,005 2 7	...	...
...	...	Agents' out-standing (Provident Life)	1,918 4 6	...	...
Sundry creditors of the Provident Life Assurance account	906 5 7	Cash account in hand	...	10,923 7 1	...
...	...	...	...	445 1 9	...
Policy stamp	26 4 0	Total	...	33,996 12 10	...
...
Total	33,996 12 10	...	...	...	...

P. C. BANERJEE, B.A.,

Secretary.

CHATTERJEE & GANGULI,

Managing Agents.

We have examined the books and accounts of the Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st December 1913 with the Vouchers and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet properly sets forth the position of the Company as on 31st December 1913, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shewn by the books of the Company. We have also seen the receipt of the Comptroller-General of the Government of India for the securities deposited with him. We further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn in conformity with the Law.

M. MUKERJEE & Co.,

Registered Accountants and Auditors.

A. MUKERJEE, Accountant.

25th March 1914.

C. E. LOW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th September 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th September 1915.

No. 1531-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senhor Alvito Benedicto da Fonseca as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Karachi.

A. H. GRANT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1960-Est.-A.

The 8th September 1915.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.

In paragraph 9 of the Resolution by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2485-Est.-A., dated the 1st September 1911, announcing the introduction of a scheme for the reorganisation of the Political Department of the Government of India, it was declared that future entrants into the Political Department, both civilians and military officers, would be graded strictly in accordance with the date from which each officer is entitled to count his service for increment under the time scale. The strict application of this rule to a group of military officers selected simultaneously for the Department has given rise to certain difficulties, while similar difficulties are also liable to occur in the event of two or more officers of the Indian Civil Service of the same year being taken into the Department.

2. With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India the Government of India are accordingly pleased to decide that seniority in the Political Department will be governed by the following rules:—

- (1) The seniority *inter se* of military officers recruited for the Department simultaneously shall be regulated by the dates of their first commissions.
- (2) The seniority *inter se* of members of the Indian Civil Service shall be reckoned in the same manner as in the Provinces; that is to say, according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the open competitive and final examinations for admission into the service.
- (3) The relative seniority of a member of the Indian Civil Service on the one hand and of a military officer on the other shall be determined with reference to the length of their service in the Indian Civil Service and the Political Department, respectively.

The above rules will govern the seniority of all officers admitted into the Political Department subsequently to the 1st September 1911.

J. B. WOOD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 11th September 1915.

No. 14511-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in this Department, No. 6101-W., dated the 15th May 1915, as subsequently amended, Nos. 7113-W., dated the 22nd May 1915, and 10373-W., dated the 3rd July 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of rice to the following destinations, viz.:—

- (i) countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports), Portugal and Egypt;
- (ii) Holland and her Colonies.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to—

- (i) goods shipped by, or for the use of the Crown; and
- (ii) goods shipped for use during voyage.

No. 14513-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notifications in the Department of Commerce and Industry referred to below:—

- (i) *For the words "ports in Europe" read "countries in Europe"* in Notifications Nos. 187-W., dated the 24th October 1914, 2561-W., dated the 13th March 1915, 7051-W., dated the 22nd May 1915, 7052-W., dated the 22nd May 1915, 11626-W., dated the 17th July 1915, 12174-W., dated the 24th July 1915, and 13461-W., dated the 14th August 1915, and
- (ii) *Delete the words "those of" between the words "than" and "the United Kingdom" in the above Notifications.*

No. 14543.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the American monthly magazine for the month of August 1915, entitled "The Open Court" and published at Chicago.

No. 14574-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 12th day of August 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July 1915 and the 3rd day of August 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by the orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July 1915 and the 3rd day of August 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

- (1) That the heading "Hosiery Needles" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and that the exportation of "Hosiery Needles" should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.
- (2) That the heading "Mercury" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and that the exportation of "Mercury" should be prohibited to all destinations.
- (3) That the heading "Mercury, salts and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Mercury, compounds and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury)."
- (4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Caustic Soda;
Sodium.

- (5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Acetic Acid;

Antimony, compounds of, except sulphides and oxides of antimony (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates);

Copper, compounds of, except copper nitrate (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations), and copper iodide, copper sulphate, and sub-oxide of copper (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates);

Sodium cyanide;

Sodium sulphide.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

WHEREOF the Commissioner of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 14577-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for clause (e) of the first proviso to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9175-W., dated the 19th June 1915, viz.:—

(e) Imports of alabaster, bulbs, carbide of calcium, codliver oil, coral (raw), curbstone, cyanide of calcium, flax, flax seed, food-stuffs (other than sugar), granite, granite setts for paving, ice, iron ore, marble, pavement slates, paving slates, paving stones, quicksilver, sienna-earth, slatestone, strawboard, sulphur, tar, timber of any kind (including pit-props, and wood hoops for making casks), mechanical wood pulp (excluding cellulose).

No. 14581-W.—The services of Mr. C. W. Jacob, I.C.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from 1st September 1915.

No. 14640-193.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet, whatever may be the language in which it may be printed, entitled "Angan di Gawahi" published by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco, United States of America.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 11th September 1915.

No. 14535-W.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by sub-clause (2) of clause 4 of the Hostile Foreigners Trading Order, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the licenses granted to the undermentioned firms shall remain in force until the 14th November 1915:—

1. Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company (so far as their agency of the Hansa Line steamships is concerned).
2. W. Wolf and Sons.
3. Salomon Brothers, Limited.
4. Wiechers, Kaiser and Levy, Limited.

C. E. LOW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th September 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 10th September 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 880.—Francis Edward Phillips to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th August 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, Major-General.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 14011.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 28th August 1915.

THE following review on the working of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), is published for general information:—

The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act came into force on 18th March 1912. The accounts and valuation particulars for two complete years have been received and published each year with an introductory note by the Government Actuary. The figures for the latter year relate in all cases to a period ending before the outbreak of the war.

2. The manner in which the accounts are drawn up exhibits a gratifying degree of improvement, and bears testimony to the capacity of the smaller Companies to profit by the advice and assistance given them in the preparation of their statements and the maintenance of their accounts. In spite of the untoward financial conditions which prevailed throughout much of the period under review, the number of Companies doing business under the Life Assurance Act exhibits little change, and it is obvious that the apprehensions entertained at one time of the possibly injurious effect of the legislation now in force on Indian Life Assurance enterprises have not been justified. When the Act was passed, there were 49 Indian Companies which came under its scope. Of these, 9 have undergone liquidation, while 4 fresh ones have commenced business, leaving a balance of 44. In addition to this number, life assurance business is undertaken by other 22 Companies, of which 15 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 6 in other parts of the British Empire and 1 in the United States of America. Of the 46 Indian Insurance Companies now working, there are, it is true, a few which, sooner or later, will probably have to admit that their financial position does not warrant a continuance of their operations, and will have to go into liquidation. The Government Actuary's statements relate to two years, during the latter of which the amount of life assurance funds held by Indian Companies increased by nearly half a crore and now exceeds 5½ crores, while the total sums assured have increased in the same period by about one and-a-half crores and now amount to nearly 22½ crores. Though the larger Companies naturally account for the bulk of this increase, there are many smaller Companies which had materially improved their position up to the close of the period to which their published accounts relate and the general improvement would have been undoubtedly far greater but for the adverse conditions created by the Bank failures in Bombay and the Punjab.

3. The general policy of the Government of India with regard to Indian Life Assurance Companies has been to bring home to them the disadvantages of unsound methods where such have been pursued and to endeavour to induce the Companies concerned to remedy such methods where it seemed that their financial position had not already been shaken to too great an extent to permit of reparation. While keeping in view the duty of securing the interests of policy-holders, Government have also borne in mind the importance of abstaining from action which might unnecessarily harass a Company under temporary difficulties due to unskilled though honest management. This policy has been loyally carried out by Mr. Meikle, the Government Actuary, who has maintained helpful and sympathetic relations with Indian Insurance Companies, while paying due attention to the necessity of safeguarding the interests of policy-holders.

4. One of the worst faults which have characterised the less efficiently-managed Companies, has been their failure to obtain skilled actuarial assistance to advise them regarding their financial position. This has led in some cases to their declaring dividends unwarranted by the profits earned.

The need for skilled help is now much more generally recognised. During the past two years, 14 actuarial valuations have been received, and there is a widespread recognition that something more than zeal and intelligence is needed to manage so highly technical a business as that of Life Assurance. The result has been that since the Act came into force several Companies have discontinued the payment of dividends in consequence of the advice either of their actuary or of Government. Another source of danger was the undertaking, in addition to ordinary Life Assurance, of such business as 'dividing' insurances, payable on death, or on the occasion of births and marriages, a line of business which has involved several Companies in serious difficulties. Thirteen Companies which previously undertook dividing insurance have now discontinued it.

5. In view of the less complicated nature of the accounts of Mutual Companies and the comparative smallness of the sums involved in their transactions, permission has been given to such Companies to employ the services of auditors holding restricted certificates. There are a number of Mutual Companies, the larger proportion of whose business consists of small insurances such as would ordinarily fall under the Provident Insurance Societies Act. In such cases, the Government of India have expressed their readiness to consider applications for some temporary relaxation of the provision of the Act regarding compulsory deposits; and in no case has any such Company been compelled to suspend business solely on account of the necessity for the payment of the statutory deposit. The Government of India are gratified to observe the growing sense of responsibility and the desire to attain a satisfactory standard of working that has generally characterised the smaller Indian Life Insurance Companies; and they see good reason to hope that their efforts to put their business on a sounder basis will be rewarded by an increase in its volume and by enhanced prosperity, when the unfavourable conditions arising out of the war have passed away. These, however, will not begin to be apparent until the receipt of the next series of annual statements.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

11/15



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 13th September 1915.

No. 1152.—The services of Mr. B. B. Newbould, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd September 1915.

POLICE.

The 14th September 1915.

No. 1411.—Mr. F. Brewster, Deputy Superintendent of Police on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department, is in addition to his own duties placed in charge of the current duties of the Government Expert in Handwriting with effect from the 4th August 1915.

H. WHEELER,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 18th September 1915.

No. 14865-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

ADDING TO THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS on the 23rd day of December, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further notice; and

WHEREAS on the 11th day of March and on the 27th day of May, 1915, We did, by Our Royal Proclamations of those dates, make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

WHEREAS it is expedient to make certain further additions to the said lists:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned:—

Raw cotton, cotton linters, cotton waste, and cotton yarns.

AND WE do hereby further declare that this Our Royal Proclamation shall take effect from the date of its publication in the London Gazette.

Given at Our Court at the Royal Pavilion,

Aldershot Camp, this twentieth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 14874-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 13461-W., dated the 14th August, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of monazite sand from British India except to the United Kingdom.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown or to any Indian port.

C. E. LOW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 17th September 1915.

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 898.—The following officiating promotions are notified :—

Rank and name.	From—	To—	Period.
Lieutenant-Colonel N. T. Parker.	3rd grade ...	Officiating, 2nd grade.	24th May to 23rd June 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 908.—William Barr Kenwick to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd August 1915.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 909.—Major Charles Alexander, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 12th August 1915.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 911.—Captain Alfred Lionel McCrea resigns his commission. Dated the 30th August 1915.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 918.—Second Lieutenant Augustin Pownall Fry resigns his commission. Dated the 1st September 1915.

Raymond Lewis Bliss to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 20th September 1915.

No. 1189.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Grey, Barrister-at-Law, to be Official Trustee of Bengal, substantive *pro tempore*, for a further period of six months, with effect from the 1st October 1915.

No. 1190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Kinney to be Administrator-General of Bengal, substantive *pro tempore*, for a further period of six months, with effect from the 1st October 1915.

No. 1191.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Carey Morgan to be Deputy Administrator-General of Bengal, substantive *pro tempore*, for a further period of six months, with effect from the 1st October 1915.

No. 1203.—In supersession of the Home Department notification No. 817, dated the 20th July 1915, Mr. C. C. Morgan, Deputy Administrator-General of Bengal, is granted privilege leave, with effect from the 22nd July to the 12th October 1915.

POLITICAL.

The 22nd September 1915.

No. 3208.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3) of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the Balasore district of the province of Bihar and Orissa.

S. R. HIGNELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SALT.

Simla, the 20th September 1915.

No. 14953-56.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of saltpetre by sea or by land out of British India to countries other than the United Kingdom.

CUSTOMS.

The 20th September 1915.

No. 14956-56.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for the first item in the schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914, namely:—

Column I. Prohibited goods.	Column II. Exceptions.
Ammunition and Explosives and the materials used in their manufacture, other than saltpetre.	

The 25th September 1915.

No. 15127-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of coal (other than Welsh coal) and coke from British India except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, with effect from the 1st October 1915:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown, or to an Indian port, or for use or consumption during voyage.

No. 15040-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of hemp and flax to all countries other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions.

C. E. LOW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th September 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offy. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 24th September 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 932.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

Second Supplement, dated the 16th August 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 13th August 1915, pages 8125 to 8136.

Admiralty, 16th August 1915.

The following despatch has been received from Vice-Admiral John M. de Robeck, reporting the landing of the Army on the Gallipoli Peninsula, 25th-26th April 1915.

"Triad, July 1, 1915.

SIR.—I have the honour to forward herewith an account of the operations carried out on the 25th and 26th April 1915, during which period the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force was landed and firmly established in the Gallipoli peninsula.

The landing commenced at 4-20 A.M. on 25th. The general scheme was as follows:—

Two main landings were to take place, the first at a point just north of Gaba Tepe, the second on the southern end of the peninsula. In addition, a landing was to be made at Kum Kale, and a demonstration in force to be carried out in the Gulf of Xeros near Bulair.

The night of the 24th-25th was calm and very clear, with a brilliant moon, which set at 3 A.M.

The first landing, north of Gaba Tepe, was carried out under the orders of Rear-Admiral C. F. Thursby, O. M. G. His squadron consisted of the following ships:—

Battleships.	Cruiser.	Destroyers.	Seaplane Carrier.	Balloon Ship.	Trawlers.
Queen.	Bacchante.	Beagle.	Ark Royal.	Manica.	15
London.		Bulldog.			
Prince of Wales.		Foxhound.			
Triumph.		Scourge.			
Majestic.		Colne.			
		Usk.			
		Chelmer.			
		Ribble.			

To "Queen," "London," and "Prince of Wales," was delegated the duty of actually landing the troops. To "Triumph," "Majestic," and "Bacchante" the duty of covering the landing by gunfire.

In this landing a surprise was attempted. The first troops to be landed were embarked in the battleships "Queen," "London," and "Prince of Wales."

The squadron then approached the land at 2-58 A.M., at a speed of 5 knots. When within a short distance of the beach selected for landing the boats were sent ahead. At 4-20 A.M., the boats reached the beach and a landing was effected.

The remainder of the infantry of the covering force were embarked at 10 P.M., 24th.

The troops were landed in two trips, the operation occupying about half an hour, this in spite of the fact that the landing was vigorously opposed, the surprise being only partially effected.

The disembarkation of the main body was at once proceeded with. The operations were somewhat delayed owing to the transports having to remain a considerable distance from the shore in order to avoid the howitzer and field guns' fire brought to bear on them and also the fire from warships stationed in the Narrows, Chanak.

The beach here was very narrow and continuously under shell fire. The difficulties of disembarkation were accentuated by the necessity of evacuating the wounded; both operations proceeded simultaneously. The service was one which called for great determination and coolness under fire, and the success achieved indicates the spirit animating all concerned. In this respect I would specially mention the extraordinary gallantry and dash shown by the 3rd Australian Infantry Brigade (Colonel E. G. Sinclair MacLagan, D.S.O.), who formed the covering force. Many individual acts of devotion to duty were performed by the personnel of the Navy; these are dealt with below. Here I should like to place on record the good service performed by the vessels employed in landing the second part of the covering force; the seamanship displayed and the rapidity with which so large a force was thrown on the beach is deserving of the highest praise.

On the 26th the landing of troops, guns and stores continued throughout the day; this was a most trying service, as the enemy kept up an incessant shrapnel fire, and it was extremely difficult to locate the well-concealed guns of the enemy. Occasional bursts of fire from the ships in the Narrows delayed operations somewhat, but these bursts of fire did not last long, and the fire from our ships always drove the enemy's ships away.

The enemy heavily counter-attacked, and though supported by a very heavy shrapnel fire he could make no impression on our line, which was every minute becoming stronger. By nightfall on the 26th April our position north of Gaba Tepe was secure.

The landing at the southern extremity of the Gallipoli peninsula was carried out under the orders of Rear-Admiral R. E. Wemyss, C.M.G., M.V.O., his squadron consisting of the following ships:—

Battleships.	Cruisers.	Fleet sweepers.	Trawlers.
Swiftsure. Implacable. Cornwallis. Albion. Vengeance. Lord Nelson. Prince George.	Euryalus. Talbot. Minerva. Dublin.	6	14

Landings in this area were to be attempted at five different places; the conditions at each landing varied considerably. The position of beaches is given below.

Position of Beach.—"Y" beach, a point about 7,000 yards north-east of Cape Tekeh.

"X" beach, 1,000 yards north-east of Cape Tekeh. "W" beach, Cape Tekeh—Cape Helles. "V" beach, Cape Helles—Seddul Bahr. Camber, Seddul Bahr. "S" beach, Eski-Hissarlik Point.

Taking these landings in the above order:—

Landing at "Y" Beach.—The troops to be first landed, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, embarked on the 24th in the "Amethyst" and "Sapphire" and proceeded with the transports "Southland" and "Braemar Castle," to a position off Cape Tekeh. At 4-0 A.M., the boats proceeded to "Y" beach timing their arrival there at 5-0 A.M., and pulled ashore covered by fire from H.M.S. "Goliath." The landing was most successfully and expeditiously carried out, the troops gaining the top of the high cliffs overlooking this beach without being opposed; this result I consider due to the rapidity with which the disembarkation was carried out and the well placed covering fire from ships.

The Scottish Borderers were landed in two trips, followed at once by the Plymouth Battalion, Royal Marines. These troops met with severe opposition on the top of the cliffs, where fire from covering ships was of little assistance and, after heavy fighting, were forced to re-embark on the 26th. The re-embarkation was carried out by the following ships: "Goliath," "Talbot," "Dublin," "Sapphire," and "Amethyst." It was most ably conducted by the beach personnel and covered by the fire of the warships, who prevented the enemy reaching the edge of the cliff, except for a few snipers.

Landing at "X" Beach.—The 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (two companies and M.G. Section) embarked in "Implacable" on 24th, which ship proceeded to a position off the landing-place, where the disembarkation of the troops commenced at 4-30 A.M. and was completed at 5-15 A.M.

A heavy fire was opened on the cliffs on both sides. The "Implacable" approached the beach, and the troops were ordered to land, fire being continued until the boats were close into the beach. The troops on board the "Implacable" were all landed by 7 A.M. without any casualties. The nature of the beach was very favourable for the covering fire from ships, but the manner in which this landing was carried out might well serve as a model.

Landing at "W" Beach.—The 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, embarked in "Euryalus" and "Implacable" on the 24th who proceeded to positions off the landing-place, where the troops embarked in the boats at about 4 A.M. Shortly after 5 A.M. "Euryalus" approached "W" beach and "Implacable" "X" beach. At 5 A.M. the covering ships opened a heavy fire on the beach, which was continued up to the last moment before landing. Unfortunately this fire did not have the effect on the extensive wire entanglements and trenches that had been hoped for, and the troops, on landing at 6 A.M., were met with a very heavy fire from rifles, machine guns, and pom-poms, and found the obstructions on the beach undamaged. The formation of this beach lends itself admirably to the defence, the landing-place being commanded by sloping cliffs offering ideal positions for trenches

and giving a perfect field on fire. The only weakness in the enemy's position was on the flanks, where it was just possible to land on the rocks and thus enfilade the more important defences. This landing on the rocks was effected with great skill, and some maxims, cleverly concealed in the cliffs and which completely enfiladed the main beach, were rushed with the bayonet. This assisted to a great extent in the success of the landing, the troops, though losing very heavily, were not to be denied and the beach and the approaches to it were soon in our possession.

The importance of this success cannot be over-estimated; "W" and "V" beaches were the only two of any size in this area, on which troops, other than infantry, could be disembarked, and failure to capture this one might have had serious consequences as the landing at "V" was held up. The beach was being continuously sniped, and a fierce infantry battle was carried on round it throughout the entire day and the following night. It is impossible to exalt too highly the service rendered by the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, in the storming of the beach; the dash and gallantry displayed were superb. Not one whit behind in devotion to duty was the work of the beach personnel, who worked untiringly throughout the day and night, landing troops and stores under continual sniping. The losses due to rifle and machine-gun fire sustained by the boats' crews, to which they had not the satisfaction of being able to reply, bear testimony to the arduous nature of the service.

During the night of the 25th-26th enemy attacked continuously, and it was not till 1 P.M. on the 26th, when "V" beach was captured, that our position might be said to be secure.

The work of landing troops, guns, and stores continued throughout this period and the conduct of all concerned left nothing to be desired.

Landing at "V" Beach.—This beach, it was anticipated, would be the most difficult to capture; it possessed all the advantages for defence which "W" beach had, and in addition the flanks were strongly guarded by the old castle and village of Seddul Bahr on the east and perpendicular cliffs on the west; the whole foreshore was covered with barbed wire entanglements which extended in places under the sea. The position formed a natural amphitheatre with the beach as stage.

The first landing here, as at all other places, was made in boats, but the experiment was tried of landing the remainder of the covering force by means of a collier, the "River Clyde." This steamer had been specially prepared for the occasion under the directions of Commander Edward Unwin; large ports had been cut in her sides and gangways built whereby the troops could reach the lighters which were to form a bridge on to the beach.

"V" beach was subjected to a heavy bombardment similarly to "W" beach, with the same result, i.e., when the first trip attempted to land they were met with a murderous fire from rifle, pom-pom and machine gun, which was not opened till the boats had cast off from the steamboats.

A landing on the flanks here was impossible and practically all the first trip were either killed or wounded, few managing to find some slight shelter under a bank on the beach; in several boats all were either killed or wounded; one boat entirely disappeared, and in another there were only two survivors. Immediately after the boats had reached the beach the "River Clyde" was run ashore under a heavy fire rather towards the eastern end of the beach, where she could form a convenient breakwater during future landing of stores, etc.

As the "River Clyde" grounded, the lighters which were to form the bridge to the shore were run out ahead of the collier, but unfortunately they failed to reach their proper stations and a gap was left between two lighters over which it was impossible for men to cross; some attempted to land by jumping from the lighter which was in position into the sea and wading ashore; this method proved too costly, the lighter being soon heaped with dead and the disembarkation was ordered to cease.

The troops in the "River Clyde" were protected from rifle and machine gunfire and were in comparative safety.

Commander Unwin, seeing how things were going, left the "River Clyde" and, standing up to his waist in water under a very heavy fire, got the lighters into position; he was assisted in this work by Midshipman G. L. Drewry, R.N.R., of H.M.S. "Hussar"; Midshipman W. St. A. Malleson, R.N., of H.M.S. "Cornwallis"; Able Seaman W. C. Williams, O.N. 186774

(R.F.R.B. 3766), and Seaman R.N.R. George McKenzie Samson, O.N. 2408A, both of H.M.S. "Hussar."

The brigade to the shore, though now passable, could not be used by the troops, anyone appearing on it being instantly shot down, and the men in "River Clyde" remained in her till nightfall.

At 9-50 A.M., "Albion" sent in launch and pinnace manned by volunteer crews to assist in completing bridge, which did not quite reach beach; these boats, however, could not be got into position until dark owing to heavy fire.

It had already been decided not to continue to disembark on "V" Beach, and all other troops intended for this beach were diverted to "W."

The position remained unchanged on "V" beach throughout the day, men-of-war and the maxims mounted in "River Clyde" doing their utmost to keep down the fire directed on the men under partial shelter on the beach.

During this period many heroic deeds were performed in rescuing wounded men in the water.

During the night of 25th-26th the troops in "River Clyde" were able to disembark under cover of darkness and obtain some shelter on the beach and in the village of Seddul Bahr, for possession of which now commenced a most stubborn fight.

The fight continued, supported ably by gunfire from H.M.S. "Albion," until 1-24 P.M., when our troops had gained a position from which they assaulted hill 141, which dominated the situation. "Albion" then ceased fire, and the hill, with old fort on top, was most gallantly stormed by the troops, led by Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. H. Doughty-Wylie, General Staff, who fell as the position was won. The taking of this hill effectively cleared the enemy from the neighbourhood of the "V" Beach, which could now be used for the disembarkation of the allied armies. The capture of this beach called for a display of the utmost gallantry and perseverance from the officers and men of both services—that they successfully accomplished their task bordered on the miraculous.

Landing on the Camber, Seddul Bahr.—One half company, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, landed here, without opposition, the Camber being "dead ground." The advance from the Camber, however, was only possible on a narrow front, and after several attempts to enter the village of Seddul Bahr this half company had to withdraw after suffering heavy losses.

Landing at "De Totts" "S" Beach.—The 2nd South Wales Borderers (less one company) and a detachment 2nd London Field Company, R.E., were landed in boats, convoyed by "Cornwallis," and covered by that ship and "Lord Nelson."

Little opposition was encountered, and the hill was soon in the possession of the South Wales Borderers. The enemy attacked this position on the evening of the 25th and during the 26th, but our troops were firmly established, and with the assistance of the covering ships all attacks were easily beaten off.

Landing at Kum Kale.—The landing here was undertaken by the French.

It was most important to prevent the enemy occupying positions in this neighbourhood, whence he could bring gun fire to bear on the transports off Cape Helles. It was also hoped that by holding this position it would be possible to deal effectively with the enemy's guns on the Asiatic shore immediately east of Kum Kale, which could fire into Seddul Bahr and De Totts.

The French, after a heavy preliminary bombardment, commenced to land at about 10 A.M., and by the afternoon the whole of their force had been landed at Kum Kale. When they attempted to advance to Yeni Shehr, their immediate objective, they were met by heavy fire from well-concealed trenches, and were held up just south of Kum Kale village.

During the night of the 25th-26th the enemy made several counter-attacks, all of which were easily driven off; during one of these 400 Turks were captured, their retreat being cut off by the fire from the battleships.

On the 26th, when it became apparent that no advance was possible without entailing severe losses and the landing of large reinforcements, the order was given for the French to withdraw and re-embark, which operation was carried out without serious opposition.

I now propose to make the following more general remarks on the conduct of the operations :—

From the very first the co-operation between army and navy was most happy ; difficulties which arose were quickly surmounted, and nothing could have succeeded the tactfulness and forethought of Sir Ian Hamilton and his staff.

The loyal support which I received from Contre-Amiral E. P. A. Guepratte simplified the task of landing the Allied armies simultaneously.

The Russian fleet was represented by H.I.R.M.S. "Askold," which ship was attached to the French squadron. Contre-Amiral Guepratte bears testimony to the value of the support he received from Captain Ivanoff, especially during the landing and re-embarkation of the French troops at Kum Kale.

The detailed organisation of the landing could not be commenced until the Army Headquarters returned from Egypt on the 10th April. The work to be done was very great, and the naval personnel and material available small.

Immediately on the arrival of the Army Staff at Mudos, committees composed of officers of both services commenced to work out the details of the landing operations, and it was due to these officers' indefatigable efforts that the expedition was ready to land on the 22nd April. The keenness displayed by the officers and men resulted in a good standard of efficiency, especially in the case of the Australian and New Zealand Corps, who appear to be natural boatmen.

Such actions as the storming of the Seddul Babr position by the 29th Division must live in history for ever; innumerable deeds of heroism and daring were performed; the gallantry and absolute contempt for death displayed alone made the operations possible.

At Gaba Tepe the landing and the dash of the Australian Brigade for the cliffs was magnificent—nothing could stop such men. The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps in this, their first battle, set a standard as high as that of any army in history, and one of which their countrymen have every reason to be proud.

In closing this despatch I beg to bring to their Lordships' notice the names of certain officers and men who have performed meritorious service. The great traditions of His Majesty's Navy were well maintained, and the list of names submitted of necessity lacks those of many officers and men who performed gallant deeds unobserved and therefore unnoted. This standard was high, and if I specially mention one particular action it is that of Commander Unwin and the two young officers and two seamen who assisted him in the work of establishing communication between "River Clyde" and the beach. Rear-Admirals R. E. Wemyss, C.M.G., M.V.O., C. F. Thursby, C.M.G., and Stuart Nicholson, M.V.O., have rendered invaluable service. Throughout they have been indefatigable in their efforts to further the success of the operations and their loyal support has much lightened my duties and responsibilities.

I have at all times received the most loyal support from the Commanding Officers of His Majesty's ships during an operation which called for the display of great initiative and seamanship.

Captain R. F. Phillimore, C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C., as principal Beach Master, and Captain D. L. Dent, as principal Naval Transport Officer, performed most valuable service.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Commander Edward Unwin, R. N.

While in "River Clyde," observing that the lighters which were to form the bridge to the shore had broken adrift, Commander Unwin left the ship and under a murderous fire attempted to get the lighters into position. He worked on until, suffering from the effects of cold and immersion, he was obliged to return to the ship, where he was wrapped up in blankets. Having in some degree recovered, he returned to his work against the doctor's order and completed it. He was later again attended by the doctor for three abrasions caused by bullets, after which he once more left the ship, this time in a lifeboat, to save some wounded men who were lying in shallow water near the beach. He continued at this heroic labour under continuous fire until forced to stop through pure physical exhaustion.

Midshipman George L. Drewry, R. N. R.

Assisted Commander Unwin at the work of securing the lighters under heavy rifle and maxim fire. He was wounded in the head, but continued his work and twice subsequently attempted to swim from lighter to lighter with a line.

Midshipman Wilfred St. A. Malleson, R. N.

Also assisted Commander Unwin, and after Midshipman Drewry had failed from exhaustion to get a line from lighter to lighter, he swam with it himself and succeeded. The line subsequently broke, and he afterwards made two further but unsuccessful attempts at his self-imposed task.

Able Seaman William Chas. Williams, O. N. 186774 (R. F. R. B. 3766).

Held on to a line in the water for over an hour under heavy fire, until killed.

Seaman R. N. R. George McKenzie Samson, O. N. 2408A.

Worked on a lighter all day under fire, attending wounded and getting out lines; he was eventually dangerously wounded by maxim fire.

Lieutenant Commander Ralph B. Janvrin, R. N.

Conducted the trawlers into Morto Bay, for the landing at "De Totts," with much skill.

This officer showed great judgment and coolness under fire, and carried out a difficult task with great success.

Lieutenant John A. V. Morse, R. N.

Assisted to secure the lighters at the bows of the "River Clyde" under a heavy fire, and was very active, throughout the 25th and 26th at "V" beach.

Surgeon P. B. Kelly, R. N., attached to R. N. A. S.

Was wounded in the foot on the morning of the 25th in "River Clyde." He remained in "River Clyde" until morning of the 27th, during which time he attended 750 wounded men, although in great pain and unable to walk during the last twenty-four hours.

Lieutenant-Commander Adrian St. V. Keyes, R. N.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports as follows:—

"Lieutenant-Commander Keyes showed great coolness, gallantry, and ability. The success of the landing on "Y" beach was largely due to his good services. When circumstances compelled the force landed there to re-embark, this officer showed exceptional resource and leadership in successfully conducting that difficult operation."

I entirely concur in General Hamilton's opinion of this officer's services on the 25th-26th April.

Commander William H. Cottrell, R. N. V. R.

This officer has organised the entire system of land communication; has laid and repaired cables several times under fire; and on all occasions shown zeal, tact, and coolness beyond praise.

Mr. John Murphy, Boatswain, H.M.S. "Cornwallis."

Midshipman John Seville Metcalf, R.N.R., H.M.S. "Triumph."

Midshipman Rupert E. M. Bethune, H.M.S. "Inflexible."

Midshipman Eric Oloff de Wet, H.M.S. "London."

Midshipman Charles W. Croxford, R.N.R., H.M.S. "Queen."

Midshipman C. A. L. Mansergh, H.M.S. "Queen."

Midshipman Alfred M. Williams, H.M.S. "Euryalus."

Midshipman Hubert M. Wilson, H.M.S. "Euryalus."

Midshipman G. F. D. Freer, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson."

Midshipman R. V. Symonds-Taylor, H.M.S. "Agamemnon."

Midshipman C. H. C. Matthey, H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth."

Lieutenant Massy Goolden, H.M.S. "Prince of Wales."

Recommended for accelerated promotion :—

Mr. Charles Edward Bounton, Gunner, R. N., H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth."

The following officers are "Commended for service in action" :—

Captain H. A. S. Fyler, H.M.S. "Agamemnon," Senior Officer inside the Straits.

Captain A. W. Heneage, M.V.O., who organised and trained the mine-sweepers.

Captain E. K. Loring, Naval Transport Officer, Gaba Tepe.

Captain H. C. Lockyer, H.M.S. "Implacable."

Captain C. Maxwell Lefroy, H.M.S. "Swiftsure."

Captain The Hon. A. D. E. H. Boyle, M.V.O., H.M.S. "Bacchante."

Captain A. V. Vyvyan, Beach Master, "Z" beach.

Captain C. S. Townsend, Beach Master, "W" beach.

Captain R. C. K. Damber, Beach Master, "V" beach.

Commander The Hon. L. J. O. Lambart, H.M.S. "Queen."

Commander (now Captain) B. St. G. Collard, Assistant Beach Master, "W" beach.

Commander C. C. Dix, Assistant Beach Master, "Z" beach.

Commander N. W. Diggle, Assistant Beach Master, "V" beach.

Commander H. L. Watts-Jones, H.M.S. "Albion" (acting Captain).

Commander I. W. Gibson, M.V.O., H.M.S. "Albion."

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) J. B. Waterlow, H.M.S. "Blenheim."

Lieutenant-Commander H. V. Coates, H.M.S. "Implacable."

Lieutenant-Commander E. H. Cater, H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth."

Lieutenant-Commander G. H. Pownall, H.M.S. "Adamant" (killed in action).

Lieutenant A. W. Bromley, R.N.R., H.M.S. "Euryalus."

Lieutenant H. R. W. Turner, H.M.S. "Implacable."

Lieutenant H. F. Minchin, H.M.S. "Cornwallis."

Lieutenant Oscar Henderson, H.M.S. "Ribble."

Lieutenant Kenneth Edwards, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson."

Major W. T. C. Jones, D.S.O., R.M.L.I., Beach Master, "X" beach.

Major W. W. Frankis, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. "Cornwallis."

Temporary Surgeon W. D. Galloway, H.M.S. "Cornwallis."

Mr. Alfred M. Mallett, Gunner T., H.M.S. "Ribble."

Mr. John Pippard, Boatswain, H.M.S. "Sapphire."

Midshipman Eric Wheeler Busb, H.M.S. "Bacchante."

Midshipman Charles D. H. Dixon, H.M.S. "Bacchante."

Midshipman Donald H. Barton, H.M.S. "London."

Midshipman A. W. Clarke, H.M.S. "Implacable."

Probationary Midshipman William D. R. Hargreaves, R.N.R. H.M.S. "Sapphire."

Midshipman F. E. Garner, R.N.R., H.M.S. "Triumph."

Midshipman George H. Morris, R.N.R., H.M.S. "Lord Nelson."

Midshipman The Honourable G. H. E. Russell, H.M.S. "Implacable."

Midshipman D. S. E. Thompson, H.M.S. "Implacable."

Midshipman W. D. Brown, H.M.S. "Implacable."

The work accomplished by the destroyer flotillas fully maintained the high standard they have established in these waters.

On the 25th and 26 "Wolverine" (Commander O. J. Prentis) (killed in action), "Scorpion" (Lieutenant-Commander, now Commander, A. B. Cunningham), "Renard" (Lieutenant-Commander L. G. B. A. Campbell), "Grampus" (Lieutenant-Commander R. Bacchus), "Pincher" (Lieutenant-Commander H. W. Wyld), and "Rattlesnake" (Lieutenant-Commander P. G. Wodehouse) carried out mine-sweeping operations under Captain Heneage inside the Dardanelles in a most satisfactory manner, being frequently under heavy fire. On the 26th the French sweepers "Henriette" (Lieutenant de Vaisseau Auverny), "Marius Chambon" (Lieutenant de Vaisseau Blanc), and "Camargue" (Lieutenant de Vaisseau Bergeon) assisted them, "Henriette" doing particularly well.

"Beagle" Commander (now Captain H. R. Godfrey), "Bulldog" (Lieutenant-Commander W. B. Mackenzie), "Scourge" (Lieutenant-Commander H. de B. Tupper), "Foxhound" (Commander W. G. Howard), "Coline"

(Commander C. Seymour), "Chelmer" (Lieutenant-Commander, now Commander, H. T. England), "Usk" (Lieutenant-Commander W. G. C. Maxwell), and "Ribble" (Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Wilkinson) assisted in the disembarkation at Gaba Tepe.

Rear-Admiral Thursby reports as follows on the war accomplished by these boats:—

"The destroyers under Captain C. P. R. Coode (Captain 'D') landed the second part of the covering force with great gallantry and expedition, and it is in my opinion entirely due to the rapidity with which so large a force was thrown on the beach that we were able to establish ourselves there."

I entirely concur in Admiral Thursby's remarks on the good work performed by this division.

PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN: SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Petty Officer John Hepburn Russell, O. N. F. 839, of the Royal Naval Air Service, was wounded in gallantly going to Commander Unwin's assistance.

Petty Officer Mechanic Geoffrey Charlton Paine Rummings, O. N. F. 813, Royal Naval Air Service, assisted Commander Unwin in rescuing wounded men.

Petty Officer, Second Class, Frederick Gibson, O. N. 191025, R. F. R. B. 3829, H.M.S. "Albion," jumped overboard with a line and got his boat beached to complete bridge from "River Clyde" to shore. He then took wounded to "River Clyde" under heavy fire.

Ordinary Seaman Jesse Lovelock, H.M.S. "Albion," J.28798, assisted in getting pontoon in position; also helped wounded on beach and in boats to reach "River Clyde," displaying great gallantry and coolness under fire.

Able Seaman Lewis Jacobs, O. N. J.4081, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson." Took his boat into "V" beach unaided, after all the remainder of the crew and the troops were killed or wounded. When last seen Jacobs was standing up and endeavouring to pole the cutter to the shore. While thus employed he was killed.

Herbert J. G. Morrin, Leading Seaman, O.N. 236225, H.M.S. "Bacchante."

Alfred J. Chatwin, Chief Yeoman Signals, O.N. 156109, H.M.S. "Cornwallis."

Albert Playford, Petty Officer, O.N. 202189, H.M.S. "Cornwallis"

Arthur Roake, Able Seaman, O.N. S.S. 1940 (R.F.R.B. 8843), H.M.S. "Cornwallis."

Henry Thomas Morrison, Seaman, R.N.R., O.N. 1495D., H.M.S. "Albion."

Daniel Roach, Seaman, R.N.R., 1685D., H.M.S. "Albion."

David S. Kerr, Able Seaman, O.N. 239816, H.M.S. "Ribble."

Albert Balson, Petty Officer, O.N. 211943, H.M.S. "Prince of Wales."

William Morgan, Petty Officer, O.N. 193834, H.M.S. "Prince of Wales."

James Geston, Stoker, Petty Officer, O.N. 295438, H.M.S. "London."

Edward L. Barons, Able Seaman, O.N. J.7775, H.M.S. "London."

William Putman, Petty Officer, O.N. 236783, H.M.S. "Queen."

Robert Fletcher, Leading Seaman, O.N. 213297, H.M.S. "Queen."

Samuel Forsey, Able Seaman, S.S. 2359 (R.F.R. B.4597), H.M.S. "Albion."

Henry J. Anstead, Acting C.P.O. 179989, H.M.S. "Implacable."

Kenneth Muskett, Leading Seaman, J.1325, H.M.S. "Implacable."

Thomas P. Roche, Chief Petty Officer (Pensioner), O.N. 165533, H.M.S. "Prince George."

John Maple, Leading Seaman, O.N. 171890 (R.F.R. Chat., B.2658) H.M.S. "Euryalus."

Henry Williams, Leading Seaman, O.N. 176765 (R.F.R. Chat., B.1326), H.M.S. "Euryalus."

William F. Hoffman, Able Seaman, O.N. 195940 (R.F.R. Chat., B.2650), H.M.S. "Euryalus."

Henry G. Law, Able Seaman, O.N. 195356 (R.F.R. Chat., B.8261, H.M.S. "Euryalus."

Henry Ridsdale, Stoker, R.N.R., O.N. 1136U, H.M.S. "Euryalus."

Colin McKechnie, Leading Seaman, O.N. 157509, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (killed).

Stanley E. Cullum, Leading Seaman, O.N. 225791, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (killed).

Frederick T. M. Hyde, Able Seaman, O.N.J. 21153, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (killed).

William E. Rowland, Able Seaman, O.N.J. 17029, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (wounded).

Albert E. Bex, Able Seaman, O.N.J. 17223, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (wounded).

The above men from "Lord Nelson" were part of boats' crews landing troops on "V" beach, a service from which few returned.

Commended for service in action :—

Harry E. Pallant, Petty Officer, O. N. 186521, H.M.S. "Implacable."

Jesse Bontoft, Petty Officer, O.N. 193398, H.M.S. "Implacable."

Thomas J. Towells, Leading Seaman, O.N. 232269, H.M.S. "Implacable."

Richard Mullis, Leading Seaman, O.N. 200072, H.M.S. "Implacable."

Matthew B. Knight, Leading Seaman, O.N. 230546, H.M.S. "Implacable."

John E. Mayes, Leading Seaman, O.N. 196849 (R.F.R. B.8581), H.M.S. "Implacable."

William J. White, P.O.I., O.N. 142848, H.M.S. "Albion."

Frederick G. Barnes, P.O., O.N., 209085, H.M.S. "Swiftsure."

Henry Minter, P.O., O.N. 163128, H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth."

Harry R. Jeffcoate, Serjeant, R.M.L.I., Ch. 10526, H.M.S. "Cornwallis."

Frank E. Trollope, Private, R.M.L.I., Ch. 19239, H.M.S. "Cornwallis."

George Brown, Chief P.O., 276085, H.M.S. "Sapphire."

Bertie Sole, Leading Seaman, 208019 (R.F.R. B. 10738), H.M.S. "Sapphire."

Charles H. Soper, Signalman, J. 9709, H.M.S. "Sapphire."

Frank Dawe, Able Seaman, 231502, H.M.S. "Albion."

Samuel Quick, Seaman, R.N.R., 3109-B, H.M.S. "Albion."

James Rice, Seaman, R.N.R., 519 D, H.M.S. "Albion."

William Thomas, Seaman, R.N.R., 2208 B, H.M.S. "Albion."

William H. Kitchen, Seaman, R.N.R., 4330 A, H.M.S. "Albion."

Francis A. Sanders, Able Seaman, 221315 (R.F.R. Chat., B. 8199), H.M.S. "Euryalus."

William F. Hicks, Able Seaman, S.S. 4795, H.M.S. "Euryalus."

William F. Hayward, Able Seaman, 235109, H.M.S. "London."

George Gilbertson, Able Seaman, 207941 (R.F.R. B. 4910), H.M.S. "London."

Andrew Hope, Able Seaman, S.S. 2837 (R.F.R. B.5847), H.M.S. "London."

Charles A. Smith, Able Seaman, J.27753, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (wounded).

Basil Brazier, Able Seaman, J.6116, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (wounded).

Charles H. Smith, Able Seaman, J. 28377, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson."

Henry A. B. Green, Able Seaman, 238024, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (wounded).

No officer could have been better served by his staff than I have been during these operations. The energy and resource of my Chief of Staff, Commodore R. J. B. Keyes, was invaluable, and, in combination with Major-General Braithwaite—Chief of the General Staff—he established a most excellent working agreement between the two services.

Captain George P. W. Hope, of "Queen Elizabeth," acted as my flag captain. His gift of organisation was of the greatest assistance in dealing with the mass of details inseparable from an operation of such magnitude.

Commander the Hon. A. R. M. Ramsay has used his sound practical knowledge of gunnery to great advantage in working out, in connection with the military, the details of gun-fire from the covering ships.

Captain William W. Godfrey, R.M., a staff officer of great ability, has given me invaluable assistance throughout the operations.

I would also mention my secretary, Mr. Basil F. Hood, Acting Paymaster, and secretarial staff, whose good services under the direction and example of Mr. Edward W. Whittington-Ince, Assistant Paymaster, will form the subject of a later separate report. Also Lieutenant-Commander James F. Sommerville (Fleet Wireless Telegraph Officer, and Flag Lieutenants L. S. Ormsby-Johnson, Hugh S. Bowlby, and Richard H. L. Bevan, who have performed good service in organising with the military the inter-communication between the allied fleets and armies.

I have, &c.,

J. M. DE ROBECK, *Vice-Admiral*.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Admiralty, 18th August 1915.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officers and men for the conspicuous acts of bravery mentioned in the foregoing despatch:—

Commander Edward Unwin, R.N.
 Midshipman W. Alfred St. Aubyn Malleson, R.N.
 Midshipman George Leslie Drewry, R.N.R.
 Able Seaman William Chas. Williams, O.N. 186774 (R.F.R. B.3766) (since killed).
 Seaman R.N.R. George McKenzie Samson, O.N. 2408A.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order and for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the undermentioned Officers, in recognition of their services as mentioned in the foregoing despatch:—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

Lieutenant-Commander Ralph Benest Janvrin, R.N.
 Lieutenant-Commander Adrian St. Vincent Keyes, R.N.
 Lieutenant John Anthony Vere Morse, R.N.
 Surgeon Peter Burrows Kelly, R.N.

To receive the Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieutenant Massy Goolden, R.N.
 Boatswain John Murphy, R.N.
 Midshipman Rupert Edward Maximilian Bethune, R.N.
 Midshipman Eric Oloff de Wet, R.N.
 Midshipman Charles Wilfred Croxford, R.N.R.
 Midshipman Cecil Aubrey Lawson Mansergh, R.N.
 Midshipman Alfred Martyn Williams, R.N.
 Midshipman Hubert Malcolm Wilson, R.N.
 Midshipman George Francis Dudley Freer, R.N.
 Midshipman Richard Victor Symonds-Taylor, R.N.
 Midshipman Cecil Hugh Clinton Metthey, R.N.
 Midshipman John Saville Metcalf, R.N.R.

The following awards have also been made:—

To receive the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.

Petty Officer Mechanic John Hepburn Russell, R.N., Air Service O.N. F.839.
 Petty Officer Mechanic Geoffrey Charlton Paine Ramming, R.N., Air Service O.N. F.813.
 Petty Officer, 2nd Class, Frederick Gibson, O.N. 191025 (R.F.R.) J.3829).
 Ordinary Seaman Jesse Lovelock, O.N. J. 28798.

To receive the Distinguished Service Medal.

Chief Petty Officer Thomas P. Roche, O.N. 165533 (since promoted Acting Gunner).
 Acting Chief Petty Officer Henry J. Anstead, O.N. 179989.
 Petty Officer Albert Balson, O.N. 211943.
 Petty Officer, 1st Class, William Morgan, O. N. 193834.
 Petty Officer Albert Playford, O.N. 202189.
 Petty Officer William Putman, O.N. 236783.
 Leading Seaman Robert Fletcher, O.N. 213297.
 Leading Seaman John Maple, O.N. 171890 (R.F.R. Chat., B. 2658).
 Leading Seaman Herbert J. G. Merrin, O.N. 236225.
 Leading Seaman Kenneth S. Muskett, J. 1325.
 Leading Seaman Henry Williams, O.N. 176765 (R.F.R. Chat., B. 1326).
 Able Seaman Edward L. Barons, O.N. J. 7775.
 Able Seaman Albert E. Bex, O.N. J. 17223.
 Able Seaman Samuel Forsey, O.N. S.S. 2059 (R.F.R. B. 4597).
 Able Seaman William F. Hoffman, O.N. 195940 (R.F.R. Chat., B. 2650).
 Able Seaman David S. Kerr, O.N. 239813.
 Able Seaman Henry G. Law, O.N. 195366 (R.F.R. Chat., B. 8261).
 Able Seaman Arthur Roake, O.N. S.S. 1940 (R.F.R. B. 8843).
 Able Seaman William E. Rowland, O.N. J. 17029.
 Seaman R.N.R., Henry Thomas Morrison, O.N. 1495D.
 Chief Yeoman of Signals Alfred J. Chatwin, O.N. 156109.
 Seaman R.N.R. Daniel Roach, 1685D.
 Stoker Petty Officer, James Getson, O.N. 295438.
 Stoker R.N.R., Henry Ridsdale, O.N. 1136 U.

Admiralty, 16th August 1915.

The following awards have been made in recognition of services during the operations in the vicinity of the Dardanelles prior to 25th-26th April:—

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) Eric Gascoigne Robinson, R.N., for the conspicuous act of bravery specified below.

Lieutenant-Commander Robinson on the 26th February advanced alone, under heavy fire, into an enemy's gun position, which might well have been occupied, and destroying a four-inch gun, returned to his party for another charge with which the second gun was destroyed. Lieutenant-Commander Robinson would not allow members of his demolition party to accompany him, as their white uniforms rendered them very conspicuous. Lieutenant-Commander Robinson took part in four attacks on the mine fields—always under heavy fire.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order and for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the undermentioned Officers in recognition of their services as mentioned:

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

Commander William Mellor, R. N.

Commander Mellor was in charge of the trawler mine-sweepers, and took part in all the mine-sweeping operations under fire prior to and including the 18th March; he displayed conspicuous gallantry, always being to the fore in a picket boat in the most exposed positions, encouraging his sweepers and setting a fine example.

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) John Richards Middleton, R. N.

Lieutenant-Commander Middleton on three occasions entered the minefields under heavy fire, where he organized and successfully carried out attacks—by means of explosive creeps—on the cables and jack stays.

Lieutenant Francis Hugh Sandford, R.N.

Lieutenant Sandford was specially recommended for his good work in connection with the attacks on the minefields, which he entered on several occasions, including night of 13th-14th March. He invariably displayed great determination when under fire. Lieutenant Sandford also rendered good service in the demolition of Fort Seddul Bahr.

Acting Lieutenant Bernard Thomas Cox, R.N.R.

Lieutenant Cox behaved in a most gallant manner when a volunteer in trawler No. 318 during the attack on the minefield on 13th-14th March. Though severely wounded he refused to quit his bridge until out of action. His vessel suffered serious damage and severe casualties.

Captain Christopher Powell Metcalf, R.N.

On the 18th March, after H.M.S. "Irresistible" struck a mine, Captain Metcalf took H.M.S. "Wear" alongside her, and rescued nearly the whole of her crew under a very heavy fire, which caused several casualties—a very fine display of seamanship.

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) the Hon'ble Patrick George Edward Cavendish Acheson, M.V.O., R.N.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant (now Sub-Lieutenant) Alfred Edward Boscawen Giles, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander Acheson, with Acting Sub-Lieutenant Alfred E. B. Giles, Chief E. R. A. 2nd Class Robert Snowdon, O.N. 270654, and Stoker 1st Class Thomas Davidson, O. N. K. 14753, went down into the fore magazine and shell room of H.M.S. "Inflexible" when the parties working in these places had been driven out by fumes, caused by the explosion of a mine under the ship; they closed valves and water-tight doors, lights being out, and the shell room having two feet of water in it, rising quickly, and the magazine flooding slowly.

The fumes were beginning to take effect on acting Sub-Lieutenant Giles, but neither he nor the others left until ordered to do so by Lieutenant-Commander Acheson who was the last to leave the shell room.

Engineer-Commander Harry Lashmore, C.B., R.N.

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander Arthur Ellis Lester, R.N.

Engineer-Lieutenant Rey Griffith Parry, R.N.

Surgeon Martyn Henry Langford, R.N.

During the time H.M.S. "Inflexible" was steaming to Tenedos—after having struck a mine—the engine-room being in semi-darkness and great heat, the ship in possible danger of sinking on passage, a high standard of discipline was called for in the Engineer Department, a call which was more than met. Engineer-Commander Harry Lashmore, responsible for the discipline of the engine-room department, was in the starboard engine-room throughout the passage and set a fine example to his men.

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander Lester was in the port engine-room carrying out the same duties as Engineer-Commander Lashmore did in the starboard engine-room.

Engineer-Lieutenant Parry went twice through the thick fumes to the refrigerator flat to see if the doors and valves were closed; he also closed the escape hatch from the submerged flat, fumes and vapour coming up the trunk at the time.

Surgeon Langford brought up the wounded from the fore distributing station in the dark, fumes permeated the place, rendering five men unconscious. Surgeon Langford, though partially overcome by the fumes, continued his work.

Lieutenant Claud Herbert Godwin, R. N.

Lieutenant Godwin commanded H.M.S. "Majestic's" picket boat, and was responsible for the successful shot by which the submarine E. 15 was destroyed after running aground.

To receive the Distinguished Service Cross.

Sub-Lieutenant (now Acting Lieutenant) Stephen Augustus Bayford, R.N.R., H.M.S. "Majestic."

Midshipman James Charles Woolmer Price, H.M.S. "Ocean."

These officers were both in command of picket boats on night of 13th-14th March.

When "Ocean's" boat lay helpless, having been struck in the boiler-room by a shell, "Majestic's" took her in tow, under heavy fire, the conduct of these two young officers being altogether admirable, as was their handling of their boats.

Gunner (T) John William Alexander Chubb, R. N.

Mr. Chubb, when a volunteer in trawler No. 488, on the night of 13th-14th March, brought his vessel out of action in a sinking condition, his commanding officer and three of the small crew being killed.

Gunner (T) William Walter Thorrowgood, R. N.

Mr. Thorrowgood was in command of an armed whaler, which, on the night of 4th-5th March, twice went into the shore between Kum Kale and Yeni Shehr, bringing off two officers and five men, two of them wounded, exposed to rifle fire on both occasions.

Midshipman Hugh Dixon, R. N.

Midshipman Dixon was in command of "Queen Elizabeth's" picket boat, and was responsible for saving several officers and men from "Irresistible" while under heavy fire, on the 18th March.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant (now Sub-Lieutenant) George Tothill Philip, R.N.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Philip, H. M. S. "Inflexible," was in charge of his picket-boat on the 18th March to deal with floating mines.

The picket-boat was struck by a heavy shell. Acting Sub-Lieutenant Philip got her alongside "Inflexible," ordered his crew inboard, and, though his knee was injured, got into the engine-room, shut off steam and closed scuttle to stokehold before leaving his boat.

Lieutenant Arthur Cyril Brooke-Webb, R.N.R.

Midshipman John Blaxland Woolley, R.N.

These officers took part in the picket-boat attack on the 18th April.

Lieutenant Colin George MacArthur, R.N.

Lieutenant MacArthur (commanding submarine B. 6) carried out two most enterprising reconnaissances of E. 15, both under fire. During the latter reconnaissance his skilful handling saved his ship.

The following Officers are *Commended for service in action* :—

Between 19th February and 24th April.

Captain Charles Penrose Rushton Coode, R. N.

Captain Richard Fortescue Phillimore, C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C., R.N.

Commander Osmond James Prentis, R.N. (since killed).

Commander Claude Seymour, R.N.

Commander (now Captain) George James Todd, R.N.

Commander (now Captain) Ernest Wigram, R.N.

Acting Commander Michael Barne, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles Gordon Brodie, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) Andrew Browne Cunningham, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) Hugh Turnour England, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander George Francis Arthur Mulock, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander George Bryan Palmes, D.S.O., R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard St. John, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander James Cantrell Johnstone Soutter, R.N.

Lieutenant John Foster Barham Carslake, R.N.
 Lieutenant Charles Eric Seaburne Farrant, R.N.
 Lieutenant Harold Richard George Kinahan, R.N.
 Lieutenant Ernald Lushington Morant, R.N.
 Lieutenant Robert Don Oliver, R.N.
 Acting Lieutenant Robert Don Oliver, R.N.
 Flight-Lieutenant (now Flight-Commander) Geoffrey Rhodes Bromet.
 Flight-Lieutenant (now Flight-Commander) Ronald Hargrave
 Kershaw.
 Sub-Lieutenant (now Lieutenant) Charles Vincent Jack, R.N.
 Sub-Lieutenant Humphrey Robert Sandwith, R.N.
 Sub-Lieutenant William Bagot Walker, R.N.
 Mate Thomas Edward Lane, R.N.
 Acting Mate John Taylor, R.N.
 Midshipman Sir John Stuart Page Wood, Bt., R.N.
 Midshipman John Blaxland Woolley, R.N.
 Fleet Surgeon Edward Henry Meaden, R.N.
 Surgeon John Harding Baynes Martin, R.N.
 Major Arthur Edward Bewes, R.M.L.I.
 Major (now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Granville Mackay Heriot,
 D.S.O., R.M.L.I.
 Gunner George William Charles Goss, R.N.
 Gunner (T) Francis Jeremiah Thomas, R.N.
 Acting Gunner Charles Frederick Paul, R.N.
 Acting Boatswain Robert George Young, R.N.
 Acting Boatswain William Henry Young, R.N.
 Acting Boatswain Francis John Buckingham, R.N.
 Lieutenant Stephen Percy Elliott, R.N.R.
 Lieutenant John Henry Pitts, R.N.R.
 Acting Lieutenant Angus George Brown, R.N.R.
 Skipper William Henry Collin, R.N.R.
 Skipper Albert Edward Olley, R.N.R.

The Vice-Admiral commanding the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron also notices specially the good work done by the following Officers:—

Commander (now Acting Captain) Percy Pitts, R.N.
 Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) John Beauchamp Water-
 low, R.N.
 Engineer Commander William Anderson Wilson, R.N.

The following awards have also been made:—

To receive the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.

For services when H.M.S. "Inflexible" was damaged by a mine on 18th March:—

Chief Engine Room Artificer, 2nd Class, Robert Snowdon, O.N. 270654.
 Stoker, 1st Class, Thomas Davidson, D.S.M., O.N. K14753.
 Able Seaman Walter Samuel Smedley, O.N.J. 13729.
 Engine Room Artificer, 2nd Class, Joseph J. Fielding Runalls, O.N.
 272059.
 Chief Sick Berth Steward Henry A. Hamlin, O.N. 150438.

The services of Snowdon and Davidson are mentioned above.

Able Seaman Smedley. Though wounded himself carried a wounded Petty Officer down from the fore top after it had been struck by a shell; he subsequently went aloft twice more, and started for a third attempt.

Engine Room Artificer Runalls. Escaped up the trunk from the fore air compressor room with difficulty, helped up his stoker and closed the W. T. door of the trunk before he fell insensible.

Chief Sick Berth Steward Hamlin, though partially overcome by fumes, assisted Surgeon Langford while the "Inflexible" was proceeding to Tenedos.

To receive the Distinguished Service Medal.

For services on the night of 4th-5th March, as crew of armed whaler H.M.S. "Scorpion" :—

Petty Officer Samuel G. Newell, O.N. 224817.
 Leading Seaman Charles Balls, O.N. 228520.
 Able Seaman George A. Shaw, O.N. 219819.
 Able Seaman Albert E. Holbrook, O.N. J.297.
 Able Seaman George Ong, O.N. J.2888.
 Able Seaman Henry John Floyd, O.N. J.8819.
 Able Seaman Leonard Pettis, O.N. 234659.
 Signalman Michael T. Hughes, O.N. 233108.

For services as volunteers in H. M. "Trawlers" on night of 13th-14th March :—

Petty Officer, 1st Class, Andrew B. Rennie, O.N. 138878 (R.F.R. A.2994).
 Petty Officer, 1st Class, William F. Clode, Pensioner, 123800 (R.F.R. A.3308).
 Petty Officer Charles Hochen, O. N. 148252 (R. F. R. A. 3963).
 Petty Officer Montague H. Botley, O. N. 209682.
 Petty Officer Ernest F. Marsh, O. N. 195116.
 Petty Officer, 1st Class, Alfred C. Beacham, O. N. 151064.
 Signalman Ernest W. Sendall, O. N. 236137 (R. F. R. B. 5081).
 Signalman Alfred Edward Herbert, R. N. V. R., O. N. Bristol 3-922.
 Signalman Walter Dawson, O. N. J. 8746.
 Signalman R. T. Hyslop, O. N. J. 15800.
 Signalman Alfred Edwards, O. N. J. 8632.
 Signalman Alfred E. Coles, O. N. J. 8664.
 Signalman Charles W. Jeffery, O. N. 197627 (R. F. R. B. 4140).

For services on board H.M.S. "Amethyst" on the night of 13th-14th March :—

Petty Officer, 2nd Class, George T. Lumb, O. N. 159139.
 Chief Stoker Robert G. Verey, O. N. 284974.

For services during the attack on minefields under fire :—

Chief Petty Officer, William Harbon, O. N. 120947 (Pensioner).
 Chief Petty Officer Thomas Scamaton, O. N. 130358 (R. F. R. A. 2565).
 Chief Petty Officer W. H. Minards, O.N. 136554 (R.F.R.A. 2250).
 Petty Officer William Suow, O.N. 97167 (Pensioner).
 Second Hand, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Charles M. Chisholm, 524, D.A.
 Second Hand, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Joseph Booz Burgon, O.N. 739, S.A.
 Second Hand, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Arthur Fenwick George, O.N. 63, S.A.
 Second Hand, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Thomas William Reynolds, O.N. 8, S.A.
 Deckhand, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), John Thomas Brown, O.N. 95, D.A.
 Leading Signalman Richard May, R.N.V.R., O.N. Mersey, 6-71.
 Signalman J. J. Gavan, O.N.J. 19901.
 Engineman, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), John Keiller Anderson, O.N. 129, E.S.
 Engineman, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Francis Brown Bridge Robinson, O.N. 813, E.S.
 Engineman, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Wm. Richard Kemp, O.N. 846, E.S.
 Engineman, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Wm. Mathers, O.N. 135, E.S.
 Engineman, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Benjamin Germaney, O.N. 1134, E.S.
 Engineman, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), James Cheyne, O. N. 17, E.S.

For services on 18th March :—

Petty Officer, 1st Class, Thomas W. Kemp, O.N. 171663.
 Petty Officer, 1st Class, Frederick Nash, O.N. 181003.
 Signalman Isaac Overton, O.N. 225837.
 Able Seaman Charles R. Hooper, O.N. J.5912.

For services in picket boats of H.M.S. "Majestic" and "Triumph," 18th April:—

H.M.S. "Triumph."

Petty Officer William Bradburry, O.N. 199926.
Able Seaman Leonard E. Beresford, O.N. J. 20546.
Leading Seaman Daniel McCarthy, O.N. J. 1868.
Petty Officer Joseph J. Martin, O.N. 214321.
Able Seaman John G. Morley, O.N. 219291.
Able Seaman Jack Robinson, O.N. 223124.
Able Seaman John Symons, O.N. 218505.
Leading Stoker Frederick C. Fisher, O.N. 310629.
Stoker, 1st Class, Valliant Mackenzie, O.N. S. S. 112172.
Stoker, 1st Class, Matthew Rowel, O.N. K. 12718.

H.M.S. "Majestic."

Leading Seaman James McEligott, O.N. 148265.
Able Seaman David Collins, O.N. 212148 (R. F. R. B. 5415).
Able Seaman Robert Cocks, O.N. S. S. 150 (R. F. R. B. 3835).
Able Seaman William Longworth, O.N. 205543 (R. F. R. B. 5103).
Able Seaman Arthur Maddy, O.N. 201782.
Seaman, R. N. R., Frederick Armstrong, O.N. 5139A.
Ordinary Signaller Edward A. W. Hill, O.N. J. 28122.
Engine Room Artificer, R. N. R., Rothwell Randal Patterson, O.N. 1614, E. A.
Stoker Petty Officer Robert J. Foster, O.N. 153254 (R. F. R. A. 3430).
Stoker Percy J. Edwards, O.N. 307004.

For services in Submarine B. 6:—

Petty Officer E. W. Heasman, O.N. 233663.

Leading Seaman A. W. Roe, O.N. 238262.

The following Petty Officers and Men are *commended for service in action* between 19th February and 24th April:—

Petty Officer, 1st Class, Harry Ives, O.N. 185920 (since killed).
Petty Officer, Henry Minter, O.N. 163128.
Petty Officer, 1st Class, Edwin Breen, O.N. 184172.
Petty Officer, William Saffhill, O.N. 219209.
Petty Officer, Ernest R. F. Castle, O.N. 179279.
Petty Officer, Frederick G. Barnes, O.N. 209085.
Petty Officer, 1st Class (Pensioner), Henry G. Dumsday, O.N. 125998 (R.F.R.) A. 1784.
Petty Officer Alfred P. Marchant, O.N. 232250.
Petty Officer Frederick R. Porter, O.N. 171745.
Petty Officer Robert Dempsey, O.N. 190898.
Leading Seaman Benjamin Randall, O.N. 220183.
Leading Boatman (C.G.) Thomas H. Lindupp, O.N. 170491.
Leading Signaller Thomas O. Pyne, O.N. 225593.
Able Seaman Francis H. Verge, O.N. J. 10816.
Able Seaman Walter T. Birtwhistle, O.N. J. 5180.
Able Seaman Alfred Gibson, O.N. J. 10284.
Able Seaman Frank Lewis, O.N. J. 19463.
Able Seaman Alfred T. Smith, O.N. J. 5158.
Able Seaman George Benton, O.N. J. 10765.
Able Seaman Harry Saunders, O.N. J. 3745.
Able Seaman George Hannah, O.N. 164612.
Able Seaman Robert K. Perrie, O.N. J. 19094.
Able Seaman Thomas Lane, O.N. 195028.
Acting E. R. A. 4th Class William Scrimgeour, O.N. M. 1504.
Stoker Petty Officer Robert J. Ellen, O.N. 293785.
Stoker Petty Officer John W. Payne, O.N. K. 1052.
Stoker Petty Officer William G. Luckhurst, O.N. 304438.
Stoker Petty Officer William T. Collins, O.N. 308278.
Stoker Petty Officer John E.D. Williams, O.N. 154530 (R.F.R.A. 3671).
Stoker Petty Officer Arthur Whittington, O.N. 288477.
Stoker Petty Officer William H. Moody, O.N. 308628.

Stoker, 1st Class, Fred. M. Bond, O.N. 311570.
 Stoker, 1st Class, Alfred Barrett, O.N. S.S. 100096 (R.F.R. B.2347).
 Stoker, 1st Class, Albert E. Barter, O.N. 278767.
 Chief Shipwright Arthur Woolley, O.N. 346867.
 Armourer Thomas Hooper, O.N. 156567 (since died of wounds).
 Second Sick Birth Steward William H. Young, O.N.M. 1232.

"*London Gazette*" dated the 20th August 1915, pages 8289, 8291, 8292, 8294 and 8295.

War Office,

20th August 1915

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The Border Regiment.

9th Battalion (Pioneers)—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert F. Cooke, Indian Army, to command the Battalion, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* temporary Lieutenant-Colonel George Browne, who relinquishes on account of ill-health. Dated 7th August 1915.

MEMORANDA.

Major Herbert R. Hopwood, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade. Dated 21st August 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th September 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 15th September 1915.

No. 209.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In rule VIII, sub-paragraph 3, *insert* "Higher Standard" before the word "Proficiency" in line 1, and *delete* the second sentence of that paragraph, *viz.*, "Examination by the Higher Standard will be held monthly on the first Monday."

H. SHARP,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th September 1915.

No. 1663-G.—The following Passport Regulations, which have been issued by the Government of India, are published for general information:—

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

1. Applications for Indian passports must be made in the prescribed form and submitted either direct or through the local authority;

- (a) in the case of a resident in British India, to the Local Government or Local Administration concerned,
- (b) in the case of a resident in a Native State, to the Agent to the Governor General or Political Resident concerned.

2. The charge for an Indian passport is Re. 1.

3. Indian passports are granted to—

- (a) Natural-born British subjects.
- (b) Wives and widows of such persons.
- (c) Persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies or in India.
- (d) Subjects of Native States in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted upon the production of a declaration by the applicant in the prescribed form of application verified by a declaration made by a *Political Officer, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent, or Notary Public*, resident in India.

5. If the applicant for a passport be a Naturalized British subject, the certificate of naturalization must be forwarded with the form of application to the officer empowered to grant the passport. It will be returned with the passport to the applicant through the person who may have verified the declaration.

Naturalized British subjects will be described as such in their passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

6. Passports will be issued only in the prescribed form. Particular attention should be paid to the instructions printed on the form for defining the 'national status' of the bearer.

7. Small duplicate unmounted photographs of the applicant (and wife, if to be included) must be forwarded with the application for a passport, one of which must be certified on the back by the person verifying the declaration made in the application form.

8. Indian passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed, in India only, for four further periods of two years each after which fresh passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is Re. 1. All fees levied for the grant or renewal of passports should be credited to Government at the local Treasury.

9. Passports cannot be issued or renewed on behalf of persons already abroad: such persons should be told to apply for passports to the London Foreign Office or nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of India by post.

10. In the case of an applicant of Chinese race who is proceeding to China, a passport should only be granted when the applicant has produced evidence to show that he has the status of a British-born subject and that he has resided in British territory for a period of three years immediately previous to the date of his application for a passport.

11. The issue of every passport should be entered in a passport register, the application being placed on record.

12. The mere fact of being a British subject, or a subject of a protected Native State does not imply any vested right to claim a passport which can either be granted or withheld at the discretion of the Local Government or Administration concerned. Passports should not ordinarily be granted to persons of doubtful character or respectability.

13. In the case of an applicant for a passport being unable to write English, a transcription in English should be placed below the applicants' vernacular signature in the form of application. In the case of an illiterate person, a thumb impression should be substituted for a signature on the form of application, which should be certified by the person verifying the declaration.

14. In all cases of doubt, whether as to status or otherwise, a reference should be made to the Government of India.

A. H. GRANT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIMUM.

Simla, the 1st October 1915.

No. 1085-F.E.—It is hereby notified that—

- (1) In the calendar year 1916 not more than 9,840 uncertified chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale and not more than 820 chests in each month of the calendar year. All chests will be Benares opium.
- (2) Government reserves to itself the right to alter the quantity and class of opium to be offered for sale in each month. No reduction, however, in the quantities to be sold will be made without three months' previous notice.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 25th September 1915.

No. 15151-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of this Department's Notification No. 10847-W., dated the 10th July 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of mica from British India to all countries except the United Kingdom :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown or to any Indian port.

The 27th September 1915.

No. 15180-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of the Notifications in this Department No. 187-W., dated the 24th October 1914, and No. 14348-W., dated the 2nd September 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of all jute goods to all countries other than the United Kingdom.

The 2nd October 1915.

No. 16334-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Notification in this Department No. 7050-W., dated the 22nd May 1915, viz :—

After the words " British India " add " to Siam, China, Persia. Morocco and".

No. 16402-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of all kinds of tanning materials to all countries other than the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic ports) and British Possessions.

C. R. Low,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st October 1915.

No. 62.—Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, *vice* the Hon'ble Sir William H. Vincent, K.T., I.C.S., on privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Listing of an Additional District and Sessions Judge in the Bengal Presidency.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Nos. 1673-1675.

Simla, the 27th September 1915.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

In the Home Department Resolution Nos. 481-C-485-C., dated the 19th December 1913, the Governor General in Council declared that eight Headships of districts or District and Sessions Judgeships should be placed on the list of appointments open to members of the Provincial Civil Service in the Bengal Presidency. His Excellency in Council is now pleased to

announce that in connection with the recent creation of four posts of District and Sessions Judge in that Presidency the Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of another District and Sessions Judgeship to the list of appointments open to its Provincial Civil Service.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal and the Finance Department for information and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

POLICE.

The 21st September 1915.

No. 1447.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Mr. J. M. D'Cruz and his son, Mr. R. D'Cruz, of Serampore in the Hooghly district in the Bengal Presidency.

The 24th September 1915.

No. 1504.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Mr. John Earnest Richard Barnes, an Assistant Jailor in the Benares Central Prison.

S. R. HIGNELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd September 1915.

No. 238.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914 :—

In rule I add the following to the first paragraph :—

(xi) Engineer officers of the Imperial Branch of the Public Works Department.

Insert the following as the last sub-paragraph of rule I :—

Engineer officers of the Imperial Branch of the Public Works Department are eligible for rewards for passing the Proficiency and High Proficiency examinations in any vernacular language of the province in which they are serving : provided that in the case of officers employed in Burma and Sind, they will also be eligible for rewards for passing examinations in Urdu and Persian respectively. Engineer officers of the Imperial Branch may also be admitted to the Degree of Honour examination in the local vernaculars, but only in exceptional cases when the Local Government, against whose revenues the cost of the reward will be charged, is prepared to meet the expenditure, and is satisfied that it is in the interest of the public service that the officer in question should be allowed to take the examination.

H. SHARP,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 1st October 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 974.—Edward Augustus Cuvelier to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th August 1915.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 975.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Samuel Stewart Cooper (Retired), to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th August 1914.

(Army Department Notification No. 698, dated the 23rd July 1915, so far as it relates to the appointment of this officer, is cancelled.)

2nd Presidency Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 982.—Alfred Edward Storey to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th September 1915.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 984.—Major Lindsay Douglas Horne, V.D. (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 19th August 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, Major-General,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th October 1915.

No. 66.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, as amended by Notification No. 46, dated the 20th August, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Alexander Phillips Muddiman, C.I.E., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, *vice* Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent, K.T., resigned.

H. M. SMITH,

Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 4th October 1915.

No. 1016.—The Home Department Notification No. 415, dated the 19th June 1914, placing the services of Major M. Mackelvie, I.M.S., permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, is hereby cancelled.

POLITICAL.

The 8th October 1915.

No. 3423.—In pursuance of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Home Department Notifications Nos. 907, 908 and 909, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department Notifications Nos. 1767 and 1768, dated the 7th October 1914, for the age 45 years in the case of male subjects of the German Empire and for the ages 19 years and 42 years in the case of male subjects of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, shall be substituted wherever they occur the age 55 years in the case of the former and the ages 17 years and 60 years in the case of the latter.

S. R. HIGNELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th October 1915.

No. 1692-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Edmond Nicault to be in charge of the Consulate-General for France at Calcutta, during the absence of Monsieur de la Batie.

J. B. WOOD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 6th October 1915.

No. 1109-F.E.—With reference to rule XIII of the rules promulgated with Resolution No. 1251-F.E., dated the 30th September 1914, published on

pages 1643-1645 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 10th October 1914, it is hereby notified, for general information, that an examination will be held at Calcutta during the second half of December 1915 for the selection of probationers to fill two vacancies in the General List of the Indian Finance Department. Only candidates who have been nominated by the Government of India in the Finance Department in accordance with the rules quoted will be entitled to compete at the examination.

No. 1116-F.E.—The following promotions and reversions in the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

With effect from the 15th July 1915—

Mr. W. Alder, I.C.S., to revert to substantive Class I of the General List.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 9th October 1915.

No. 15616-1.—Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 24th October 1915 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

CUSTOMS.

The 9th October 1915.

No. 15670.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "A few Facts about British Rule in India," published from the Hindustan Gadar Office, San Francisco, United States of America.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 9th October 1915.

No. 15677-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as respects the position under the proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy of incorporated companies or bodies of persons which, though not incorporated in any enemy country or in territory in hostile occupation, carry on business in any such country or territory :

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the position of those companies or bodies for the purposes of those Proclamations should be defined :

NOW THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

For the purposes of the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy, the expression "enemy," notwithstanding anything in the said Proclamations, is hereby declared to include, and to have included, any incorporated company or body of persons (wherever incorporated) carrying on business in an enemy country or in any territory for the time being in hostile occupation.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this fourteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 8th October 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 999.—Surgeon-Lieutenant John Black Stevenson, M.B., resigns his commission. Dated the 28th September 1915.

Lieutenant John Walter Hely Hutchinson to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd September 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, Major-General,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 14th October 1915.

No. 3505.—In pursuance of section 3 (2) (d) of the Foreigners' Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended by the Foreigners' (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VII of 1914), and by the Foreigners' (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VIII of 1914), as in force in virtue of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following order:—

Short title.

1. This Order may be called the Hostile Foreigners' (Repatriation) Order.

2. In this Order "repatriated foreigner" means any subject of the German Empire, or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, who is to be repatriated by order of Government.

Definition.

3. No repatriated foreigner shall transfer to any person any property moveable or immoveable, except in accordance with the terms and conditions of a license issued by the Local Government in such form as it thinks fit.

Prohibition against transfer of property by repatriated foreigner without license.

Local Government in such

Prohibition against taking out of British India gold or property save as provided.

4. No repatriated foreigner shall take out of British India—

(1) any gold;

(2) any property moveable or immoveable other than—

(a) personal luggage or effects in such quantity as the Local Government or any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf may decide to be reasonable; and

(b) resources whether in coin or negotiable instruments, or both, not exceeding the value of Rs. 1500.

5. A repatriated foreigner shall at the time of embarking from British India, and on being required to do so by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, make a declaration as to the property in his possession; and if so required, shall produce to such officer any property or resources in excess of those permitted by clause 4 (2) (b) to be taken; and such officer may search any such foreigner and any baggage for the purpose of giving effect to this order.

S. R. HIGNELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 15th October 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1031.—Major John Henry Bullen, Second-in-Command, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 16th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th October 1915.

No. 2391-I.-C.—The following Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals which have been recently revised by Command of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India are published for general information. These Regulations supersede all those hitherto in force on the subject.

A

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons in the Service of the Crown.

Orders.

1. It is the King's wish that no subject of His Majesty in the Service of the Crown shall accept and wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either :

(a) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or

(b) By private permission conveyed through His Majesty's Private Secretary.

2. Permission given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual will enable the Insignia of the Foreign Order to be worn at all times and without any restriction.

Private permission will only enable the Insignia to be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the King's Private Secretary conveying the Royal sanction.

3. Full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is contemplated in the following cases :—

For a Decoration conferred—

On an Officer in His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces lent to a Foreign Government; on an Officer in His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces attached by his Government to a Foreign Navy or Army during hostilities; or on any British Official lent to a Foreign Government and not in receipt of any emoluments from British public funds during the period of such loan.

In the case of decorations awarded in recognition of services under the Red Cross, permission will only be granted where such services have been rendered in a war in which the Empire has itself been engaged, and by persons serving under one of the officially recognised British voluntary aid societies or under similar societies of Allied States duly recognised by the Governments of those States.

4. Private or restricted permission is contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State, and which are therefore of a more or less complimentary character, and will, as a rule, only be given on exceptional occasions when in the public interest and for political reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of a Foreign Decoration should not be declined. Private permission will generally be given in the following cases :—

For a Decoration conferred—

(1) On British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when the King pays a State visit to the country to which they are accredited;

(Note.—A State visit is defined as one on which the King is accompanied by a Minister or High Official in attendance.)

(2) On Members of Deputations of British Regiments to Foreign Heads of States;

(3) On Members of Special Missions when the King is represented at a Foreign Coronation, Wedding, or Funeral; or on any Diplomatic Representative when specially accredited to represent His Majesty on such occasions; and such Members of his Staff who actually attend the ceremonies in their official capacity;

(4) On Naval and Military Attachés only after completion of five years' service at the post to which they are appointed in that capacity.

5. Private or restricted permission will *not* be given to—

(1) British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when leaving;

(2) Members of British Missions announcing the Accession of a Sovereign;

(3) British Officers attending Foreign Manœuvres;

(4) Naval Officers of British Squadrons visiting Foreign Waters.

6. The desire of the Head of a Foreign state to confer upon a British subject in the Service of the Crown the Insignia of an Order must be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through his Diplomatic Representative at the Court of St. James.

7. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant, as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the *Gazette*, stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10s.

8. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a

clause providing that His Majesty's licensee and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

9. When a British subject in the Service of the Crown has received the Royal permission, full or private, to accept and wear the Decoration of a Foreign Order, he will not be allowed to accept and wear the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order, without His Majesty's approval, which will only be given if the higher honour is being conferred in circumstances contemplated by these Regulations.

Medals.

10. Medals which constitute a particular class of a Foreign Order are subject in all respects to the Regulations in the same manner as higher grades of the Order, except that permission to wear will be given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant.

11. The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign Medal will only be given in the case of a Foreign Medal conferred by the Head or Government of a Foreign State for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land.

In the case of medals for Red Cross services, permission will only be granted subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down in Rule 3 above.

12. The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign War Medal will only be given to (1) Officers of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces if serving with a Foreign Army or Navy with His Majesty's licence, and (2) Military or Naval Attachés or other Officers officially attached to Foreign Armies or Navies during hostilities.

13. In exceptional cases, when for special reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of the Medal should not be declined, His Majesty will grant restricted permission. Such cases will be judged on their merits, and the circumstances in which the Medal may be worn will be specified in the Letter conveying His Majesty's permission.

14. The term "person in the Service of the Crown" includes persons in receipt of a salary or pension from Public Funds, or holding a Royal Commission in any part of His Majesty's Dominions, Protectorates, or Possessions.

15. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

Foreign Office, July 12, 1915.

B

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons NOT in the Service of the Crown.

Orders.

1. It is the King's wish that no subject of His Majesty shall wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either:

(a) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or

(b) By private permission conveyed through His Majesty's Private Secretary.

2. Permission given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual will enable the Insignia of the Foreign Order to be worn at all times and without any restriction.

Private permission will only enable the Insignia to be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the King's Private Secretary conveying the Royal sanction.

3. The full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is designed to meet cases where the Decoration may be said to have been earned by some valuable service rendered to the Head of the State conferring it, or to the State itself. Application will be made to His Majesty for full permission by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on behalf of any person who, not being at the time in the Service of

the Crown, is either in the salaried employment of a Foreign State or has rendered valuable services within the period of two years immediately preceding the notification of the Decoration to His Majesty's Government as prescribed under Rule 5.

The expression "valuable services" must be construed as meaning some service rendered to a Foreign Head of State or Government specifically, and must be indisputably valuable in the strict sense of the word. Though such services need not necessarily be gratuitous as in the case of a person actually in the employ of a Foreign Government, they must be unconnected with any transaction of a commercial or financial character brought about in the ordinary course of business. The term "valuable services" does not therefore, as a general rule, apply to services connected with the fulfilment of Government or Municipal contracts, the financing of Government or Municipal loans. It also does not include the presentation of objects of value to Public Museums and Institutions, pecuniary donations or endowments, personal performances, services in connection with Exhibitions and Industrial Congresses, services in the domain of art, literature, science, education, and agriculture, services rendered by British subjects in the capacity of honorary foreign Consular Officers.

Red Cross services will only be regarded as "valuable" for the purposes of these Regulations when they have been rendered in a war in which the Empire has itself been engaged, and by persons serving under one of the officially recognised British voluntary aid societies or under similar societies of Allied States duly recognised by the Governments of those States.

4. Private or restricted permission is contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State or Member of a Reigning House, and which are therefore of a more or less complimentary character. Private permission is as a rule only given on exceptional occasions, when in the public interest and for political reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of a Foreign Decoration should not be declined.

5. Both in the case of full and in that of private permission the matter will be submitted to the King by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject the Insignia of an Order, or the fact that he has done so, must be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through the Diplomatic Representative of the latter at the Court of St. James. His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall be under no obligation to consider claims that are not brought to his notice through one of these channels.

6. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette", stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10s.

7. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

8. When a British subject has received the Royal permission, full or private, to accept and wear the Decoration of a Foreign Order, he will not be allowed to accept the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order without His Majesty's approval. His Majesty will in such cases grant permission only if the promotion in the Order is conferred for fresh services which come within these Regulations.

9 These Regulations apply only to Orders of Chivalry. Decorations conferred by Private Societies and Decorations of a purely academic nature, and all Decorations not being Orders of Chivalry, may be accepted without His Majesty's permission, but must not be worn.

Exception is made in the case of a few Foreign Orders, which, though not in strictness Orders of Chivalry, yet are of such a high distinction that, for the purpose of these Regulations, they are to be considered and treated as Orders of Chivalry.

10. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

Medals.

11. Medals which constitute a particular class of a Foreign Order are subject in all respects to the Regulations in the same manner as higher grades of the Order, except that permission to wear will be given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant.

12. Medals for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land conferred on behalf of the Head or Government of Foreign State may be accepted without His Majesty's special permission, and may be worn at Court.

In the case of Medals for Red Cross services, permission will only be granted subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down in Rule 3, paragraph 3, above.

13. Medals conferred by Private Societies, or Institutions and Commemorative Medals may be accepted without permission, but none of these Medals can be worn.

14. The King's permission must be obtained for any order Medal to be worn. No permission is needed to accept a Foreign Medal if it is not intended to be worn.

15. His Majesty will not grant permission to wear any Foreign War Medal if the person on whom it is to be or has been conferred was during the war acting in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Foreign Office, July 12, 1915.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1173-I.C., dated the 16th July 1914, is hereby cancelled.

J. B. WOOD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 16th October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 16th October 1915.

No. 15809-1.—Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., relinquished charge of the duties of Wheat Commissioner for India on the afternoon of the 7th October 1915.

No. 15956-W.—In pursuance of section 14 (1) of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following order :—

No person shall pay to any subject of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, who is about to be repatriated, a sum of money on any account whatsoever, in excess of fifteen hundred rupees.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 16th October 1915.

No. 15930-W.—The following order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 16th day of September 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July, 1915, the 3rd day of August, 1915, and the 12th day of August, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July, 1915, the 3rd day of August, 1915, and the 12th day of August, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

- (1) That the heading "Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable or which may become suitable for use in war."
- (2) That the heading "Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes including Brazilian carbon."
- (3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :
Iron ore, Cumberland hematite.
- (4) That the exportation of the following goods, which is at present prohibited to all destinations, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated and cottonseed meal;
Lentils;
Linseed cake and meal;

Maize;
Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;
Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust.

- (5) That the heading "Bone ash" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Bones for manure, dissolved bones, bone flour, bone meal and bone ash."

- (6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Chlorides of sulphur;
Fustic (chips and extract) and logwood (chips and extract, including hæmatine crystals and other logwood preparations);
Whale meal.

- (7) That the exportation of the following goods, which is at present prohibited to all destinations, should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Brewers' and distillers' grains;
Brewers' dried yeast;
Coconut and poonac cake;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Maize meal and flour;
Mill dust and screenings of all kinds.

- (8) That the heading "Maize germ meal" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Maize germs and maize germ meal."

- (9) That the exportation of salts of aluminium (other than alunite and nitrate of aluminium), which is at present prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

- (10) That the heading "Molasses for cattle feeding" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

- (11) That the heading "Iron ore" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the headings:—

"Iron ore (except Cumberland hæmatite iron ore, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations)."

- (12) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Calcium sulphide;
China clay (including China stone and potters' clay);
Gas carbon;
Kapok hempen fibre;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Bean flour and meal;
Biscuits, bread and cakes, all kinds of;
Corn flour;
Corn grits;
Hominy;
Lentil flour and meal;
Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli;
Meat of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations);
Pea flour and meal;
Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals;
Semolina.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 16th October 1915.

No. 15874-62.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the rules regarding certificates of Mine Managers issued with Notification No. 2968-82 (Geology and Minerals), dated the 21st April 1906, the following amendment shall be made, namely:—

The words "one of these persons shall be the owner or manager of a mine, the other shall be a mining engineer" in rule 28 shall be cancelled.

EMIGRATION.

No. 15735-68.

Simla, the 11th October 1915.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India No. 4315-4331-68, dated the 19th April 1915, intimation has been received that the prohibition issued by the Government of Canada against the landing of artisans and skilled or unskilled labourers at ports of entry in British Columbia has been further extended to 31st March 1916.

The Governor-General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to Canada is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the risks they run in proceeding to that country.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Home and Foreign and Political Departments.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 18th October 1915.

No. 3527.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Home Department (Political) Notification No. 578, dated the 8th August 1914, as amended by the Home Department (Political) Notification No. 68-C., dated the 4th November 1914, namely:—

In clause (b) for the words "German or Austrian nationality" shall be substituted the words "German, Austrian or Bulgarian nationality".

No. 3531.—The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 17th October 1915, is published for general information:—

PROCLAMATION.

I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Governor General of India and *ex-officio* Vice-Admiral therein, being satisfied thereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Bulgaria.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

S. R. HIGNELL,

for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October 1915.

No. 2004-W.—It is hereby notified for general information that a state of war exists between His Majesty and Bulgaria.

J. B. WOOD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPHS.

Simla, the 16th October 1915.

No. 15986.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 12381, dated the 3rd November 1914, the following Notification is published for general information:—

"His Britannic Majesty's Government find themselves under the necessity of availing themselves of the power reserved under Article 8 of the

International Telegraph Convention and Article 17 of the International Radio-Telegraph Convention to suspend the transmission of telegrams and radio-telegrams to, and from, or in transit through, the United Kingdom, and to, and from, or in transit through, all British Possessions and all British Protectorates whatsoever, save and except such telegrams and radio-telegrams as are on the service of His Majesty's Government or of the Government of any British Possession or Protectorate.

"With a view, however, to minimise the inconvenience to the public, His Britannic Majesty's Government will, until further notice, and as an act of grace, permit the transmission of such telegrams in plain language as Foreign Governments or the public choose to send, *except telegrams on the service of the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian Governments, or to, or from, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Turkey or Bulgaria and their Colonies or Possessions* provided that such telegrams are written in English or French, and on the understanding that they are accepted at the sender's risk and subject to censorship by the British authorities that is, that they may be stopped, delayed, or otherwise dealt with, in all respects, at the discretion of those authorities and without notice to the senders; and that no claims in respect of them, whether for the reimbursement of the sums paid for transmission or otherwise, will be considered by His Majesty's Government in any circumstances whatever. It is, moreover, essential that such telegrams should bear the sender's name at the end of the text, otherwise they are liable to be stopped until the name is notified by paid telegram. Registered abbreviated addresses will not be accepted, either as addresses or as the names of senders."

Note.—The term "telegram" is applied to radio-telegraph messages sent from shore to shore, as well as to those sent by cable or land line.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 19th October 1915.

No. 16050-W.—It is announced for general information that the Admiralty have declared a blockade of the whole of the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean Sea with effect from 6 A.M. of the 16th October 1915. To enable neutral ships to leave the blockaded area two days' grace from the date of declaration were allowed.

C. E. LOW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 22nd October 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1057.—Lieutenant Harold Rienzi Milton Groves to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1915.

James Vincent Bennett Raikes Bromage to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th September 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General.*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 23rd October 1915.

No. 16159-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the word "Spain" shall be deleted in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 187-W., dated the 24th October 1914.

C. E. Low,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 30th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th October 1915.

No. 70.—The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department sub. *pro tem.*, vice Sir William H. H. Vincent, K.T., I.C.S., with effect from the 8th November 1915.

H. M. SMITH,

Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 30th October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 25th October 1915.

No. 1427.—His Majesty's Secretary of State has permitted the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. R. H. Coxe, I.C.S., to resign his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 14th November 1915.

No. 1433.—The Governor-General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., of his office of temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 14th November 1915.

No. 1434.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. R. H. Coxe, I.C.S., having been permitted to resign his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 14th November 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., cap. 104), section 7, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the said Court during the continuance of the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coxe, or until further orders.

No. 1436.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2, Geo. 5, cap. 18), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. B. Newbould, I.C.S., to be a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 14th November 1915 up to the 4th February 1916 inclusive.

The 28th October 1915.

No. 1459.—The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.T., K.C.I.E., having resigned the office of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 13th November 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., cap. 104), section 7, to appoint the Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe, K.T., Barrister-at-Law, one of the Judges of the High Court, to perform the duties of Chief Justice until such time as Sir Lancelot Sanderson, K.T., Barrister-at-Law, whose appointment as Chief Justice has been approved by His Majesty the King-Emperor, assumes charge of his office, or until further orders.

The 29th October 1915.

No. 1479.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the word "Germany" be expunged from the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 852-C., dated the 3rd February 1913.

H. WHEELER,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 30th October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 30th October 1915.

No. 16393.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in modification of Notification No. 8395-W., dated the 12th June 1915, to prohibit the taking out of British India of Tungsten and Wolframite or any other ore of Tungsten unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such Tungsten and Wolframite or any other ore of Tungsten and unless such Tungsten and Wolframite or any other ore of Tungsten is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit.

CUSTOMS.

The 30th October 1915.

No. 16387-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 4th day of October 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended

by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

- (1) That the heading "Antipyrine (phenazone)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Antipyrine (phenazone) and its derivatives."
- (2) That the heading "Jute piece-goods, and bags and sacks made of jute" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Jute piece-goods, jute webbing, and bags and sacks made of jute."
- (3) That the heading "Mica (including mica splittings) and micanite" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Mica (including mica splittings and mica chimneys) and micanite."
- (4) That the heading "Milk, condensed, sweetened or not" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Milk, condensed or preserved, whether sweetened or not."
- (5) That the heading "Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Coal, all kinds, and coke, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal."
- (6) That the exportation of "Magnesite and magnesite bricks" should be prohibited to all destinations.
- (7) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Chromium, compounds of, except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate, and chromium nitrate (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations) and bichromate of soda (the exportation of which is and remains only prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal) ;

Oil fuel, but not including any such fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship.

- (8) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Chemicals, drugs, &c. :—

Formic acid ;

Sodium carbonate (including soda ash, soda crystals and bicarbonate of soda) ; Pepper ;

Ply wood of all kinds, except ash three-ply wood (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 16395.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the Urdu newspaper called *Intiqam* (Revenge).

No. 16411-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the importation of unset diamonds into British India from all countries, except the United Kingdom, with effect from the 1st November 1915 :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to—

- (i) Diamonds shipped by or for the use of the Crown or from an Indian port ;
- (ii) Diamonds which, in the opinion of the Local Government, are not of enemy origin and which left Holland before the 15th November 1915.

No. 16419-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of Silk Noils to all countries other than the United Kingdom.

O. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 6th November 1915.

No. 24-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of Coir, Rhea

and Kapok (including all varieties of tree cotton) and yarn made therefrom, to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

No. 38-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 13th day of October 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

- (1) That the heading "Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, containing wool" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Blankets of all descriptions."
- (2) That the exportation of "Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft," which is at present prohibited to all destinations, should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.
- (3) That the heading "Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Harness and saddlery, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery."
- (4) That the heading "Leather, undressed, or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, that there be substituted therefor the heading "Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots," and that there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates the heading "Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for military clothing."

- (5) That the headings "Goatskins, dressed and undressed," "Sheepskins, tanned," and "Sheepskins, whether woolled or not" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the headings "Sheepskins, woolled," and "Skins of sheep and goats, undressed or dressed, other than those the exportation of which is specifically prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal."
- (6) That the headings "Deerskins, dressed and undressed" and "Pigskins, dressed or undressed" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Deerskins and pigskins, undressed or dressed."
- (7) That the heading "Salts of aluminium (other than alunite and nitrate of aluminium)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Salts of aluminium (other than alunite, ammonium alum and nitrate of aluminium, the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates)."
- (8) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—
 Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather, and picking bands;
 Stearine pitch and other pitches derived from fatty oils and acids.
- (9) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—
 Bookbinding leathers;
 Borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds;
 Chamois, glacé kid, morocco, persians, roans, and seal-leather.
 Coconut, desiccated;
 Leather suitable for textile machinery, except picking bands.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taking the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fiteroy.

No. 39-W.—In supersession of the notifications in this Department Nos. 708-W., 3734-W., 9847-W. and 14865-W., dated the 23rd January, 10th

April, 26th June and 18th September, 1915, respectively, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

REVISING THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND
OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the 23rd day of December 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our Intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice; and

Whereas on the 11th day of March, and on the 27th day of May, and on the 20th day of August, 1915, We did, by Our Royal Proclamations of those dates, make certain additions to the lists of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and amendments in the said lists:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the Schedules to our Royal Proclamation of the 23rd day of December, as subsequently amended by Our Proclamations of the 11th day of March, and of the 27th day of May, and of the 20th day of August aforementioned, are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof, during the continuance of the war, or until We do give further public notice, the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE I.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their component parts.
2. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
3. Lathes and other machines or machine tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.
4. Emery, corundum, natural and artificial (alundum), and carborundum, in all forms.
5. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their component parts.
6. Paraffin wax.
7. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
8. Materials used in the manufacture of explosives, including :—Nitric acid and nitrates of all kinds; sulphuric acid; fuming sulphuric acid (oleum); acetic acid and acetates; barium chlorate and perchlorate; calcium acetate, nitrate and carbide; potassium salts and caustic potash; ammonium salts and ammonia liquor; caustic soda, sodium chlorate and perchlorate; mercury; benzol, toluol, xylol, solvent naphtha, phenol (carbolic acid), cresol, naphthalene, and their mixtures and derivatives; aniline, and its derivatives; glycerine; acetone; acetic ether; ethyl alcohol; methyl alcohol; ether; sulphur; urea; cyanamide; celluloid.
9. Manganese dioxide; hydrochloric acid; bromine; phosphorus; carbon disulphide; arsenic and its compounds; chlorine; phosgene (carbonyl chloride); sulphur dioxide; prussiate of soda; sodium cyanide; iodine and its compounds.
10. Capsicum and peppers.
11. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military waggons, field forges, and their component parts; articles of camp equipment and their component parts.
12. Barbed wire, and the implements for fixing and cutting the same.
13. Range-finders and their component parts; searchlights and their component parts.
14. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

15. Saddle draught, and pack animals suitable or which may become suitable, for use in war.

16. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

17. Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses; skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats and deer; and leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing; leather belting, hydraulic leather, and pump leather.

18. Tanning substances of all kinds, including quebracho wood and extracts for use in tanning.

19. Wool, raw, combed or carded; wool waste; wool tops and noils; woollen or worsted yarns; animal hair of all kinds, and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.

20. Raw cotton, linters, cotton waste, cotton yarns, cotton piece-goods, and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.

21. Flax; hemp; ramie; kapok.

22. Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

23. Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.

24. Armour plates.

25. Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

26. Motor vehicles of all kinds, and their component parts.

27. Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

28. Mineral oils, including benzine and motor spirit.

29. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit); wood tar and wood-tar oil.

30. Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions and jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, balata, and gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac and all other substances containing caoutchouc), and goods made wholly or partly of rubber.

31. Rattans.

32. Lubricants.

33. The following metals:—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, sodium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig-iron, manganese, electrolytic iron, and steel containing tungsten or molybdenum.

34. Asbestos.

35. Aluminium, alumina, and salts of aluminium.

36. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

37. Copper, unwrought and part wrought; copper wire; alloys and compounds of copper.

38. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.

39. Tin, chloride of tin, and tin ore.

40. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium and ferro-chrome.

41. The following ores:—Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, iron pyrites, copper pyrites and other copper ores, zinc ore, lead ore, arsenical ore, and bauxite.

42. Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of 4 miles to one inch or any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale, by photography or otherwise, of such maps or plans.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Foodstuffs.

2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.

3. Oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels.

4. Animal, fish, and vegetable oils and fats, other than those capable of use as lubricants, and not including essential oils.

5. Fuel, other than mineral oils.

6. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

7. Horse shoes and shoeing materials.

8. Harness and saddlery.

9. The following articles, if suitable for use in war:—Clothing, fabrics for clothing, skins and furs utilisable for clothing, boots and shoes.

10. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

11. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraph, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.

12. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks and their component parts; parts of docks.

13. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

14. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

RESOLUTION.

EMIGRATION.

Delhi, the 2nd November 1915.

No. 16521-163.—Intimation has been received from the Government of the Federated Malay States that there is little prospect of natives of India finding employment in the police or military force of these States, or as watchmen, guards in tin-mines, or in similar capacities.

The Governor General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to the Malay Peninsula is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the lack of employment at present prevailing in the Federated Malay States.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Home and the Foreign and Political Departments, for information.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 4th November 1915.

No. 16555-112.—The following translation of an order of the Governor of Cochin China, dated the 1st March 1915, regulating the admission of Asiatic Foreigners into Cochin China is published for general information:—

(i) Every Asiatic foreigner, who enters the Colony for the first time, must produce before the Immigration Officer a person, approved of by the authorities, to go bail for him, who must personally deposit a guarantee in money of 50 \$ 00 for each man and 20 \$ 00 for each woman, and for each child under 18 years of age. This deposit will be placed in the Treasury and will be eventually returned on the departure of the Asiatic concerned, if a report of his departure is duly made.

(ii) The passes for short periods of residence, authorised by Article 16 of the Order of 16th October 1906 on Immigration into Cochin China, will not be granted, until further orders, for a period of more than 8 days, which can be extended by similar periods of 8 days at a time up to the maximum period of 3 months authorised by the above-quoted order. This maximum period will under no circumstances be extended for more than three months.

(iii) Passes of this nature granted at Saigon must be viséed as soon as granted by the Superintendent of Police.

(iv) Holders of temporary passes are not entitled to change their abode without notifying their proposed destination and having their passes viséed by the administrative authorities (Commissioners or their deputies in the provinces, Superintendent of Police at Saigon and Cholon) of the places of departure and arrival.

(v) Any holder of a temporary pass, who disobeys the above orders, will be taken at once to the Immigration Office at Saigon.

2. The Governor General in Council requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above provisions of the order as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to Cochin China is believed to be most common.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Home and Foreign and Political Departments for information.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the "Gazette of India," for general information.

C. E. Low,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th November 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 4th November 1915.

No. 6-C.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bird, M.V.O., C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospital, officiated as Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery of the College, in addition to his own duties, from the 21st November 1914 to the 10th March 1915, both days inclusive, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., on military duty.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th November 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 10th November 1915.

AN ORDINANCE TO EXTEND THE POWERS CONFERRED BY THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to extend the powers conferred by the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915;

Now, therefore, in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

ORDINANCE No. III OF 1915.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915.
- (2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the district of Angul.

IV of 1915.

24 & 25 Vict.
c. 67.

IV of 1915.

2. Section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act 1915, shall be construed as if after clause (l) of sub-section (1), the following clauses were inserted, namely :—

Extension of powers contained in section 2 of Act IV of 1915.

"(m) to require that there shall be placed, at the disposal of the Governor General in Council, the whole or any part of the output of any factory, workshop, mine or other industrial concern for the manufacture, preparation or extraction of any article or thing which, in his opinion, can be utilised in the prosecution of the present war,

(n) to take possession of, and use for the purpose of the Governor General in Council, any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern or any appurtenances or plant thereof,

(o) to require any work in any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern to be done in accordance with the directions of the Governor General,

(p) to regulate or restrict the carrying out of work in any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern, or to remove the plant therefrom with the object of increasing the output of any other such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern,

(q) to provide for any other action which may be necessary to regulate the possession, or to facilitate the collection, manufacture, preparation or extraction of any article or thing, which can, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be utilised in the prosecution of the present war, and

(r) to regulate the sailings of British steamers from any port in British India, and to reserve, for the use of the Governor General in Council, all or any accommodation of whatever kind for the carriage of persons, animals or goods on any such steamers."

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor General.

The 11th November 1915.

No. 78.—In pursuance of the second proviso to Regulation X (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, as amended by the like Notification No. 46, dated the 20th August 1915, the Governor General is pleased to extend, up to the 27th June 1916, the term of office of the Additional Members mentioned below :—

• • • • •
The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.
• • • • •

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi, K.C.I.E., of Kasimbazar.
• • • • •

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Karim Abu Ahmed Ghuznavi.
• • • • •

The Hon'ble Mr. Francis Hugh Stewart, C.I.E.
• • • • •

The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadar.
• • • • •

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 9th November 1915.

No. 87C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption made by entry No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, shall cease to apply to subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria.

POLITICAL.

The 10th November 1915.

No. 4467.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners' Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that after the words "60 years of age" in the third column of the schedule annexed to the Home Department Notification No. 907, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department Notifications Nos. 1768 and 3423, dated the 7th October 1914 and 8th October 1915, respectively, shall be added the words "or able-bodied male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria."

No. 4468.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners' Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that after the words "60 years of age" in the third column of the schedule annexed to the Home Department Notification No. 908, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department Notifications Nos. 1768 and 3423, dated the 7th October 1914 and 8th October 1915, respectively, shall be added the words "or in respect of able-bodied male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria."

No. 4469.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners' Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that after the words "60 years of age" in clause 4 of the Home Department Notification No. 909, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department Notifications Nos. 1767 and 3423, dated the 7th October 1914 and 8th October 1915, respectively, shall be inserted the words "or who is an able-bodied male subject of the Kingdom of Bulgaria."

H. WHEELER,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 13th November 1915.

No. 75-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the

Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the first proviso to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9175-W., dated the 19th June 1915, viz:—

(f) Postal parcels addressed to Government Departments in India.

CUSTOMS.

The 13th November 1915.

No. 126-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made to clause (a) of the first proviso to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9175-W., dated the 19th June 1915, viz:—

for the words "food-stuffs (other than sugar)," substitute the words "food-stuffs (other than (i) sugar, and (ii) spirits)."

No. 175-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10625-W., dated the 5th July 1915:—

(i) *Delete the full stop, and*

(ii) *add the following:—*

"except—

1. Printed matter of all descriptions.
2. Empty receptacles return to the Netherlands.
3. Worn clothing and other personal effects.
4. Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food."

No. 205-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 19th day of October 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further

amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

- (1) That the headings "Cotton yarn and thread" and "Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "All manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton lace and cotton waste."
- (2) That the heading "Coal, all kinds, and coke, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Coal, all kinds, and coke made in gas works, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal."
- (3) That the heading "Grindstones, carborundum wheels, and emery wheels" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the headings "Grindstones" and "Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum), carborundum and crystolon, and manufactures thereof (including wheels, discs, paper, cloth, stones and powder)."
- (4) That the exportation of the following goods, which is at present prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—
 - Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments ;
 - Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles ;
 - Hair, animal, of all kinds ; and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.
- (5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—
 - Acetic ether ;
 - Ether ;
 - Phosgene (carbonyl chloride) ;
 - Platinum.
- (6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—
 - Copper wire, insulated, electric light wires and cables, and power cables.
- (7) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—
 - Arsenical ore ;
 - Black plates, and black sheets under one-eighth inch in thickness ;
 - Furs, dressed or undressed, and manufactures thereof ;
 - Ramie.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. O. LEDLIE.

No. 212-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made to the first proviso to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 13467-W., dated the 14th August 1915, viz :—

- (d) delete the word "and" in the last line;
- (e) for the full stop in the last line substitute a semi-colon and add the word "and";
- (f) goods imported through the parcel post from the United Kingdom.

RESOLUTION.

EMIGRATION.

The 6th November 1915.

No. 16641-161.—The Government of India have received information that in future no passenger will be allowed to land at the ports of the British East Africa Protectorate unless he is provided with a passport issued by recognized authority. The Government of India accordingly desire to make the intimation generally known.

C. E. LOW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 12th November 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1131.—Major Frederick George Royal Dawson, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 1st October 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1137.—Lieutenant George Gordon Mosley to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th October 1915.

William Edward George Huggett to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th October 1915.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1139.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Defence of India (Military) Rules, 1915, namely :—

After rule 7 of the said rules the following rules shall be inserted, namely :—

7A. (1) In any area in which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, the competent military authority or any other authority empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may make regulations as to the navigation and mooring of vessels in the territorial waters adjacent to British India and in rivers or channels connected therewith, and may by such regulations prohibit any vessel or class of vessels

Navigation in territorial waters and rivers and channels connected therewith.

from entering any such waters, rivers or channels which such authority may consider it necessary to keep clear of vessels or of vessels of that class in the interests of the public safety or the defence of British India.

(2) If any person disobeys or neglects to observe any regulation made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), he shall be deemed to have contravened this rule.

7B. (1) Every vessel in the territorial waters adjacent to British India or in any river or channel connected therewith shall comply with any regulations made under rule 7A, and shall obey any orders given by way of signal or otherwise by any naval, military or other officer engaged in the defence of the coast or by any person authorised by such officer in this behalf.

(2) If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or orders, any such officer or person may use any and every means necessary to compel compliance.

(3) If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or to obey any such orders, the master or other person in command or in charge of the vessels shall be deemed to have contravened this rule.

7C. (1) In any area in which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, any naval, military or other officer engaged in the defence of the coast, or any person authorised in this behalf by such officer, may,—

- (a) stop and search any vessel found within the territorial waters adjacent to British India or in rivers or channels connected therewith;
- (b) search any place which he has reason to believe has been, is, or is about to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India;
- (c) seize anything which he has reason to believe is being used or is intended to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India, and
- (d) arrest any person whom he has reason to believe has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India.

(2) Any officer or person exercising the powers conferred by this rule may use any and every means necessary to enforce the same.

(3) Any officer or person making an arrest or seizure under this rule shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government, and, pending the receipt of the orders of the Local Government, may detain in custody any person arrested or thing seized:

Provided that no person shall be detained in custody for a period exceeding fifteen days without the order of the Local Government:

Provided further that no person shall be detained in custody under this rule for a period exceeding one month.

(4) All articles seized under this rule shall be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 16th November 1915.

No. 196-C.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Sir Lancelot Sanderson, K.T., K.C., to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The 19th November 1915.

No. 221-C.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Walmsley, I.C.S., at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court with effect from the 15th November 1915, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. R. H. Coxe, I.C.S., resigned.

H. WHEELER,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th November 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Delhi, the 13th November 1915.

No. 288.—The following amendment is made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914 :—

In Appendix B, in the list of authorised text-books in Persian, for the entry "Waqāyi'-i-Ni'mat Khān-i-'Alī...Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta"

substitute "Waqāyī-i-Ni'mat Khān-i-'Alī, edited with footnotes by Mr. Otto Rothfeld, B.A., I.C.S., F.R.G.S.,... Board of Examiners, Calcutta."

H. SHARP.

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offy. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 19th November 1915.

No. 179-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 852-I.B., dated the 20th May 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1915 (XII of 1915), in so far as it may be applicable, to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed:

Provided, first, that in the Act as so applied, references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said schedule, and references to British India shall be read as including the said areas:

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court or authority exercising jurisdiction in any area specified in the first column of the said schedule may construe the provisions of the said Act with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

SCHEDULE.

1	2
1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I.B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.	The authorities severally specified in the third column of the same schedule.
2. The Baroda Cantonment	The Resident at Baroda.
3. The Administered Areas in Central India, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I.B., dated the 14th November 1912.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
4. The Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1913.	The Resident at Hyderabad.
5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore	The Resident in Mysore.
6. The Abu area, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 679-I.B., dated the 2nd April 1913.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
7. The British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I.B., dated the 12th March 1909.	The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
8. Berar	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

J. B. WOOD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 19th November 1915.

No. 2226-W.—The following Royal Proclamation, published in the *London Gazette*, dated the 16th October 1915, is republished for general information and guidance:—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

Extending to the war with Bulgaria the Proclamations and Orders in Council now in force relating to the war.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS owing to the King of the Bulgarians, an Ally of the Central Powers, being now in a state of war with the King of Serbia, Our Ally, a state of war now exists between Us and the King of the Bulgarians;

AND WHEREAS on the 4th day of August 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the German Emperor;

AND WHEREAS We did on the same date and on certain other dates subsequent thereto issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war;

AND WHEREAS on the 12th day of August 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary;

AND WHEREAS certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary;

AND WHEREAS on the 5th day of November 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Sultan of Turkey;

AND WHEREAS certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey;

AND WHEREAS We have since the said 5th day of November 1914, issued certain other Proclamations and Orders in Council with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable now to provide for the state of war between Us and the King of the Bulgarians;

AND WHEREAS the Convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at the Hague on the 18th day of October 1907, has not been ratified by the King of the Bulgarians, and therefore We do not think fit to extend to Bulgarian ships the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same;

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The Proclamations and Orders in Council issued with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey, other than the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such ports, or which subsequently entered the same, shall, if still in force, apply to the state of war between Us and the King of the Bulgarians as from this 16th day of October 1915.

2. The Proclamation issued on the 5th day of August 1914, warning all Our subjects, and all persons resident or being in Our Dominions, from contributing to or participating in, or assisting in the floating of, any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this 16th day of October 1915, to apply to all loans raised on

behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Bulgarian Government.

3. The words "enemy country" in any of the Proclamations or Orders in Council referred to in article 1 of this Proclamation shall include the Dominions of the King of the Bulgarians, and the words "persons of enemy nationality" in any of the said Proclamations or Orders in Council shall include subjects of the King of the Bulgarians.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this sixteenth day of *October*, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A. H. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 20th November 1915.

No. 269-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of this Department's Notification No. 15151-W., dated the 25th September 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of mica from British India to all countries except the United Kingdom and British Possessions, with effect from the 19th November 1915:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown or to any Indian port.

No. 286-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of diamonds from British India to all countries except the United Kingdom, with effect from the 19th November 1915:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown or to any Indian port.

No. 312-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 24-W., dated the 6th November 1915, *vis*:—

After the word "Rhea" add the words "Palmyra fibres."

EMIGRATION.

The 20th November 1915.

No. 295—132-C.—The following rules are issued in exercise of the powers conferred by section 116-F of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by Act VIII of 1915:—

RULES.

Short title.

1. These Rules may be called the *Assam Labour Board Rules*.

Definitions.

2. In these Rules—

"The Board" means the Assam Labour Board.

"The Act" means the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

3. (1) Save as otherwise provided in these Rules, an elected member of the Board shall hold office for three years from the date of his election.

Term of office of members.

(2) A member elected to fill a casual vacancy, or a member appointed on failure of an electorate to elect, shall hold office so long as the member whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

4. When a vacancy occurs in the case of an elected member, or at any time within two months of the date when such a vacancy will occur in the ordinary course of events, the Chairman shall, by notice in writing, call upon the electorate concerned to elect, within such time as may be specified in such notice, a person to fill the vacancy.

Vacancies.

5. A member of the Board may resign his office by letter addressed to the Chairman of the Board.

Resignation.

Absence from India.

6. (1) Before a member of the Board leaves India—

(a) he shall intimate to the Chairman the date of his departure and the date of his expected return, and

(b) if he intends to be absent for a longer period than six months, he shall tender his resignation.

(2) If any member leaves India without taking either of the courses prescribed by clause (1) of this Rule, he shall be deemed to have resigned with effect from the date of his departure.

7. The Board shall meet at least twice a year (namely, in March and in September, or as near thereto as may be convenient) and shall hold its meetings in Calcutta or at such place as the Chairman may think fit.

Time and place of meeting.

8. The Chairman of the Board may at any time call a meeting of the Board, and shall do so if a requisition for that purpose is presented to him by five members of the Board.

Power to call a meeting.

9. Twenty-one clear days at least before any meeting of the Board notice of the time and place of the intended meeting, signed by the Chairman, shall be left at or posted to the usual place of abode of every member of the Board.

Notice of meeting.

10. The Chairman of the Board shall preside at every meeting at which he is present, and in the absence of the Chairman the members present shall elect one of their number to preside over that meeting.

Presiding at meetings.

11. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board unless there are present at least five members.

Quorum.

12. The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected as follows, namely:—

Election of members of the Executive Committee.

(a) The representatives of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, and the Indian Tea Association, London, by the eight members of the Board, elected by the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, as representatives of that Association and of the Indian Tea Association, London.

(b) The representative of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association, by the four members of the Board, elected by the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association.

(c) The representative of the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association, by the three members of the Board, elected by the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.

13. The Executive Committee shall meet at Calcutta or at such other place as the Chairman thinks fit and shall meet as often as he thinks fit, regard being had to the business to be disposed of.

Meetings of the Executive Committee.

14. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Executive Committee unless there are present at least three members.

Quorum of Executive Committee.

15. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Rules, the Executive Committee may, from time to time, make regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, management, and adjournment of their meetings.

Power of Executive Committee to make regulations as to their own procedure.

16. The Executive Committee shall have power to dispose finally of all matters referred to it by general or special order of the Board for final disposal and of such questions as may be brought before it by the Chairman, provided that, in that case, if a majority of the members of the Executive Committee consider that a question should be referred to all the members of the Board, it shall be so referred.

Power of Executive Committee to dispose of certain business.

17. The Chairman shall be the principal executive officer of the Board and, in addition to the powers and duties conferred upon him by these Rules, shall

Powers and duties of the Chairman.

(a) present all important papers and matters to the Board or the Executive Committee as early as practicable,

(b) issue orders as to the method of carrying out the decisions of the Board or the Executive Committee,

(c) sign, or authorise some other person to sign, cheques issued on behalf of the Board,

(d) grant, or authorise some other person to grant, receipts on behalf of the Board for all moneys received under the Act,

(e) maintain an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Board, and

(f) draft an annual report on the working of the Board.

18. All questions which the Board or the Executive Committee is required to take into consideration by the Act or these Rules shall be referred to the members of the Board or the Executive Committee, either at meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee, or by circulation of the papers:

Disposal of business.

Provided that when a question is referred by circulation of papers any member of the Board or the Executive Committee, as the case may be, may require that the question be referred at a meeting.

19. (1) The Chairman shall cause to be prepared and circulated among the members, at least ten days before a meeting of the Board or three days before a meeting of the Executive Committee, a list of business to be disposed of at that meeting.

List of business.

(2) No business not on the list shall be considered without the sanction of the Chairman.

20. (1) Every question at a meeting of the Board or Executive Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on that question: Provided that at a meeting of the Board votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

Decision by majority.

(2) In the case of an equal division of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

21. (1) All business which is considered by the Chairman to be too urgent to be postponed till the next meeting of the Board, or not to be of such importance as to require consideration by the Board in the first instance shall, subject to the provisions of rule 16, be disposed of by the Executive Committee.

Disposal of urgent and unimportant business.

(2) The proceedings of all meetings of the Executive Committee shall, after previous circulation, be laid before the Board at its next meeting.

22. (1) The Board shall, from time to time, fix the number, salaries and allowances of the establishment to be employed by it.

Board's Establishment.

(2) Subject to the scale of establishment fixed under clause (1), the Chairman shall have power to appoint, dismiss, grant leave to, fine, suspend or reduce any person in the service of the Board:

Provided that no person shall be appointed to, or dismissed from, an office the salary of which is one hundred and fifty rupees or upwards without the sanction of the Board at a meeting.

23. The procedure regulating the rate at which the cess referred to in section 116-E of the Act shall be levied from the 1st July 1916 shall be as follows :—

Procedure for regulating the rate of cess payable under section 116-E of the Act.

At the meeting of the Board to be held under the provisions of rule 7, in March of each year (or as near thereto as may be convenient), the Chairman shall lay before the Board an estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the Board for the year beginning on the 1st July next following, together with proposals regarding the rate at which the cess shall be payable during the year. The estimates and the proposals as to the rate at which the cess shall be levied, after such revision, if any, as the Board may direct, shall be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, for sanction. The rate at which the cess shall be levied as sanctioned by the Government of India shall be notified in the *Gazette of India*.

24. (1) The cess shall be payable in the following manner :—

- (a) The cess payable on a Garden Sardar shall be deposited by the employer in the Local Treasury or Sub-Treasury in Assam prior to the countersignature of the licence of such Garden Sardar by the Inspector of Labourers or Magistrate under the provisions of section 59 of the Act. The total amount of the cess so deposited in each month shall be remitted by the Deputy

Recovery of cess.

Commissioner within the first week of the succeeding month by Remittance Transfer Receipt to the Chairman of the Board. When the cess at the prescribed rate has been deposited in the Treasury in respect of all the Garden Sardars, whose licences have been countersigned under section 59 of the Act during the month covered by the remittance, the Deputy Commissioner shall, when making the remittance, furnish the said Chairman with a certificate to that effect. When the cess has not been so deposited in respect of all or any of such Garden Sardars, the Deputy Commissioner shall, within the first seven days of the succeeding month, furnish the said Chairman with a list of the Garden Sardars in respect of whom the full cess has not been deposited. The names and addresses of the employers of the said Sardars shall also be entered in the said list :

Provided firstly that the cess payable on a Garden Sardar who has been deputed to a recruiting district after the passing of the Act and who has not, before this rule comes into force, returned to the estate on which he has been engaged to labour, shall be remitted, where his employer has appointed a local agent, through such local agent to the Chairman of the Board, and where his employer has not appointed a local agent, by such employer direct to the said Chairman, within one month of the date on which this rule comes into force. The Superintendent of Emigration in each recruiting district shall furnish the Chairman of the Board with a statement giving the names of the sardars in respect of whom cess is payable under this proviso, together with the names and addresses of their employers or the names of the guardians for which they recruit and of the local agents, if any, under whom they work :

Provided secondly that the cess payable in the case of a sardar in respect of whom the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act, except sections 56 (1) and 57 have been relaxed, shall be payable within one month of the date on which such sardar arrives in the recruiting district. The cess shall be remitted through the local agent to the Chairman of the Board. Within the first week of each month the local agent shall furnish the Chairman of the Board with a statement showing the names of the sardars who have arrived in the recruiting district during the preceding month, together with the names and addresses of their employers.

- (b) The cess payable on every person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter IV or section 91 of the Act shall be payable within the month following that in which

such person has been despatched to the labour district from the recruiting district in which he is registered. Where an employer has appointed a local agent, the cess shall be remitted through such local agent to the Chairman of the Board, and where a local agent has not been so appointed, the employer shall remit the sum due as cess direct to the said Chairman.

(2) If default in payment of the cess be made, the Chairman of the Board may—

- (a) in the case of a Garden Sardar referred to in clause (1) (a) of this rule, on receipt of the list of Garden Sardars in respect of whom cess has not been paid,
 - (b) in the case of a Garden Sardar referred to in the first proviso to clause (1) (a) of this rule, after expiry of two months from the date on which this rule comes into force,
 - (c) in the case of a Garden Sardar referred to in the second proviso to clause (1) (a) of this rule, after the expiry of one month from the date on which the sardar arrives in the recruiting district,
 - (d) in the case of a person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter IV or section 91 of the Act, on the expiry of the month following that in which such person was despatched to the labour district from the recruiting district in which he had been registered,
- send a demand by registered letter to the defaulting employer for the amount due, and if within a period of a month after the postal receipt for the registered letter has reached the Chairman, payment is still in arrears, the Chairman may proceed to recover the amount due by making application under section 215 of the Act to the Magistrate of the District in which the defaulter resides.

(3) In each recruiting district the Superintendent of Emigration shall furnish the Chairman of the Board with a monthly statement showing, in respect of each local agent and of each employer who has not appointed a local agent, the total number of persons recruited or engaged as labourers or assisted to emigrate by such local agent or employer during the month to which the return relates, and the number of persons as aforesaid despatched to each tea garden in the labour districts by each such local agent or employer.

25. All moneys received on behalf of the Board shall be deposited in the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Board, provided that the Board may, from time to time, authorise the retention in the charge of the Chairman of such sums as it thinks fit as petty cash to meet contingent expenditure.

26. The account of the receipts and expenditure of the Board shall be audited annually in the month of August by an officer to be deputed by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

27. At the first meeting held after the audit has been completed, the business shall include the consideration and adoption of the annual report and the accounts for the year ending on 30th June preceding.

28. The Chairman shall submit the annual report, together with the audited statement of receipts and expenditure, to the Governor General in Council not later than October in each year.

29. The report and an abstract statement of the receipts and expenditure shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

30. Any member of the Board and any Supervisor appointed under section 116-C shall have authority to enter into and inspect any place of accommodation established under the provisions of section 62 of the Act, and to call for and inspect any register or other record maintained by a local agent under the provisions of the Act, or of any rule prescribed thereunder.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 19th November 1915.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 1169.—The following draft of rules, which the Governor General in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published as required by section 25, sub-section (1) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 27th December 1915.

Any objections or suggestions, which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft rules.

In the Cantonment Code, 1912, published under the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 192, dated the 1st March 1912, as subsequently amended, the following modifications shall be made, namely:—

In section 61, in the Proviso, for the words "Local Government" substitute the words "Commissioner, or, in a province where there are no Commissioners, of the Collector, provided also that, in the event of disagreement between the General Officer Commanding the Division and the Commissioner (or Collector), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government for decision."

In section 263 (3) (d), for the words "Local Government" substitute the words "Commissioner, or, in a province where there are no Commissioners, of the Collector, provided also that, in the event of disagreement between the General Officer Commanding the Division and the Commissioner (or Collector), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government for decision."

JUDICIAL.

No. 1170.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Military) Rules, 1915, published with Army Department Notification No. 693, dated the 23rd July 1915, namely:—

After rule 8, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

84. (1) The Governor General in Council or any officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf may, by order in writing, require the master or other person in command or charge of any British steamer to comply with all or any of the following directions:—

Power to control sailing of certain steamers and to take up accommodation therein.

(a) to alter in any way specified in such order the date fixed for the sailing of such steamer, and to sail on such altered date;

(b) to place at the disposal of the Governor General in Council the whole, or any part which may be specified in the order, of the accommodation available on such steamer, and to employ the same for the carriage of such persons, animals or things as may be specified in the order; and

- (c) to undertake or permit to be undertaken such structural additions or alterations on board such steamer as may be necessary to fit the same for the safe carriage of any persons, animals or things in respect of whom or of which an order has been made under clause (b).

(2) Where any order has been made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) in respect of any steamer, the Governor General in Council shall pay to the owner of such steamer such compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith, as in default of agreement may be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person having knowledge of shipping affairs to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, and such decision shall be final.

(3) If the master or other person in command or charge of any steamer disobeys or neglects to observe any directions given in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), such master or other person shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifloations by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 30th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Simla, the 28th October 1915.

No. 1679.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely:—

In the table subjoined to Schedule II for the entry "British India excepting Burma, Aden, and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India" in column 1, the following shall be substituted, namely—"British India excepting Burma, Aden, the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab, and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India."

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 24th November 1915.

No. 356-C.—The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of his office as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the afternoon of the 19th November 1915, and took his seat in the Court on the forenoon of the 22nd November 1915.

POLICE.

The 22nd November 1915.

No. 290-C.—In modification of entry 15 (c) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of every jumma tenure-holder in Coorg who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties, shall cease to extend to K. Somayya, a jumma Coorg.

H. WHEELER,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd November 1915.

No. 2592-Est. A.—Mr. D. S. Fraser, I.C.S., Bengal, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, with effect from the 4th November 1915.

No. 2601-Est. A.—Mr. W. A. C. Lothian, I.C.S., Bengal, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India, and is posted as Assistant to the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, with effect from the 3rd November 1915.

J. B. WOOD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th November 1915.

No. 38-P.—Camp.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided that, in the case of officers who may be admitted to the Indian Army subsequent to the date of this Notification, the date from which they become subscribers to the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund (the Regulations of which were published in the *Gazette of India* with this Department Notification No. 307-P.—Camp., dated the 24th February 1915), shall be that of their entry into the Indian Army as given in the *Gazette of India*, instead of the date of the *Gazette* announcing their admission to that Army. The first footnote to Article 1 of the Regulations in question will be modified accordingly.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 27th November 1915.

No. 424-W.—In pursuance of section 12 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 4 of the said Act shall apply to any payment, due to persons who have been repatriated, prohibited under the provisions of Notification No. 15956-W., dated the 16th October 1915.

C. E. Low,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 26th November 1915.

No. 1183.—With reference to the notifications quoted in the margin the promotion to his present rank of Major John Beresford Christian, published in Army Department Notification No. 559, dated the 27th June 1913, is antedated from the 27th June 1913 to the 27th December 1912.

Army	Department	Notification
No. 282,	dated the 7th April	1911.
Army	Department	Notification
No. 822,	dated the 29th September	1911.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPONTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 1196.—Captain William Douglas Bruce Watt to be Major, *vice* C. Alexander, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 13th August 1915.

Lieutenant Robert Ross Will to be Captain, *vice* W. D. B. Watt, promoted. Dated the 13th August 1915.

Second Lieutenant James Charles Hamilton Burns to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. R. Will, promoted. Dated the 13th August 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 2nd December, 1915.

No. 84.—In pursuance of the second proviso to Regulation X (I) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, as amended by the like Notification No. 46, dated the 20th August, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to extend, up to the 27th June, 1916, the term of office of those Additional Members, being officials nominated by him, whose term of office would, under the Regulations, but for this notification, expire before that date.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1915.

No. 329-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), as applied to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the

Foreign and Political Department, No. 1442-I. B., dated the 14th August 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the like Notification No. 1444-I. B., of the same date, as subsequently amended, namely:—

In clause (b) for the words "German or Austrian nationality" the words "German, Austrian or Bulgarian nationality" shall be substituted.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 4th December 1915.

No. 668-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 3rd day of November 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

- (1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts;

Metal cylinders such as are used for containing compressed oxygen or hydrogen.

- (2) That the exportation of "Aluminium, manufactures of aluminium, and alloys of aluminium," which is already prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be prohibited to all destinations.

- (3) That the heading "Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Creosote and creosote oils (including blast furnace oil) except wood tar oil (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates)."
- (4) That the heading "Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Cloth of all kinds manufactured of wool or hair (except khaki woollen cloth, the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations)."
- (5) That the heading "Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Fish of all kinds, whether cured, salted or fresh."
- (6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Arrowroot.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 4th December 1915.

No. 641-W.—Whereas, by paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, dated 9th September 1914, as amended and extended by the Proclamation dated the 5th November 1914 and by the Proclamation dated 16th October 1915, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof, or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey (other than Egypt, or any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its Allies), or in the territories of the King of the Bulgarians in this licence and in the said Proclamations referred to as "enemy country" are prohibited; and

Whereas, by paragraph 1 of Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915, it is provided that the said Proclamations shall apply to persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco, in the same manner

as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country; and by paragraph 2 of the said Proclamation, it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by license granted by or on behalf of the Crown; and

Whereas, by paragraph 3 of Proclamation dated 8th October 1914, power to grant such licenses on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General;

Now, therefore, I, Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, hereby authorize all British subjects residing, being, or carrying on business in British India, to trade or carry on business with the persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Persia who are named in the schedule hereto attached, and with such other persons or bodies of persons so resident as may hereafter be declared by a notification of the Governor General in Council in the *Gazette of India* to be well disposed towards the British Government.

2. This license may be cited as the Trading License (Persia), 1915.

HARDINGE OF PENSURST.

Viceroy and Governor General.

SCHEDULE.

Place.	Names.	REMARKS.
Bushire ...	Shaul Murad Hyem and Company.	
Mohammerah ...	Hiskil Nikail.	
	Hiskiel Habboob	
	Shawool Dawood.	
	Uzair Mooshi.	
	Dawood Khabbazeh.	
	Hoogi Saleh.	
	Doodli Saleh.	
	Khazzuri Yusuf.	
	Uzair Abdullah.	
	Uzra Dabi.	
	Munashshi Saleh Anbarchi ...	Agent of Messrs. Sassoon.
	Maroodli Dawood ...	Sons of Hagooli and carrying on business as one Company.
	Hiskil Shameh ...	
	Hagooli Rabi ...	
	Dawood Hiskil ...	
	Uzra Rabi ...	

C. E. LOW.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1915.

The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for War from the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the British Army in France:—

General Headquarters.

British Army in France.

15th October 1915.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to report the operations of the Forces under my command since the date of those described in my last despatch dated 15th June 1915.

1. Those of the greatest importance took place during the last days of the period under report. Nevertheless, the Army under my command was constantly engaged throughout the whole time in enterprises which, although not securing the same important results, have yet had considerable influence on the course of events.

2. On 2nd June the enemy made a final offensive in the Ypres salient with the object of gaining our trenches and position at Hooze. The attack was most determined and was preceded by a severe bombardment. A gallant defence was made by troops of the 3rd Cavalry Division and 1st Indian Cavalry Division, and our position was maintained throughout.

During the first weeks of June the front of the Second Army was extended to the north as far as the village of Boesinghe.

3. After the conclusion of the Battle of Festubert the troops of the First Army were engaged in several minor operations.

By an attack delivered on the evening of 15th June after a prolonged bombardment the 1st Canadian Brigade obtained possession of the German front line trenches north-east of Givenchy, but were unable to retain them owing to their flanks being too much exposed.

4. On 16th June an attack was carried out by the 5th Corps on the Bellewaarde Ridge, east of Ypres.

The enemy's front line was captured, many of his dead and wounded being found in the trenches.

The troops, pressing forward, gained ground as far east as the Bellewaarde Lake, but found themselves unable to maintain this advanced position. They were, however, successful in securing and consolidating the ground won during the first part of the attack, on a front of a thousand yards, including the advanced portion of the enemy's salient north of the Ypres-Menin Road.

During this action the fire of the artillery was most effective, the prisoners testifying to its destructiveness and accuracy. It also prevented the delivery of counter-attacks, which were paralysed at the outset.

Over two hundred prisoners were taken, besides some machine guns, trench material and gas apparatus.

Holding attacks by the neighbouring 2nd and 6th Corps were successful in helping the main attack, whilst the 36th French Corps co-operated very usefully with artillery fire on Pilkem.

Near Hill 60 the 15th Infantry Brigade made four bombing attacks, gaining and occupying about fifty yards of trench.

On 6th July a small attack was made by the 11th Infantry Brigade on a German salient between Boesinghe and Ypres, which resulted in the capture of a frontage of about 500 yards of trench and a number of prisoners.

In the course of this operation it was necessary to move a gun of the 135th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, into the front line to destroy an enemy sap-head. To reach its position the gun had to be taken over a high canal embankment, rafted over the canal under fire, pulled up a bank with a slope of nearly 45 degrees, and then dragged over three trenches and a sky line to its position seventy yards from the German lines. This was carried out without loss.

This incident is of minor importance in itself, but I quote it as an example of the daily difficulties which officers and men in the trenches are constantly called upon to overcome, and of the spirit of initiative and resource which is so marked a feature amongst them.

From the 10th to the 12th July the enemy made attempts, after heavy shelling, to recapture the lost portion of their line; but our artillery, assisted by that of the French on our left, prevented any serious assault from being delivered. Minor attacks were constant, but were easily repulsed by the garrison of our trenches.

On 19th July an enemy's redoubt at the western end of the Hooze defences was successfully mined and destroyed, and a small portion of the enemy's trenches was captured.

5. Since my last despatch a new device has been adopted by the enemy for driving burning liquid into our trenches with a strong jet.

Thus supported, an attack was made on the trenches of the Second Army at Hooze, on the Menin Road, early on 30th July. Most of the infantry occupying these trenches were driven back, but their retirement was due far more to the surprise and temporary confusion caused by the burning liquid than to the actual damage inflicted.

Gallant endeavours were made by repeated counter-attacks to recapture the lost section of trenches. These, however, proving unsuccessful and costly, a new line of trenches was consolidated a short distance further back.

Attacks made by the enemy at the same time west of Bellewaarde Lake were repulsed.

On 9th August these losses were brilliantly regained, owing to a successful attack carried out by the 6th Division. This attack was very well executed and resulted in the recapture, with small casualties, not only of the whole of the lost trenches, but, in addition, of four hundred yards of German trench north of the Menin Road.

At the end of this engagement it was estimated that between four and five hundred German dead were lying on the battlefield.

Valuable help was rendered by two batteries of French artillery lent by General Hely d'Oissel, commanding 36th French Corps.

6. From the conclusion of the abovementioned operations until the last week in September there was relative quiet along the whole of the British line, except at those points where the normal conditions of existence comprised occasional shelling or constant mine and bomb warfare. In these trying forms of encounter all ranks have constantly shown the greatest enterprise and courage, and have consistently maintained the upper hand.

The close accord and co-operation which has always existed between the Commander-in-Chief of our Allies and myself has been maintained, and I have had constant meetings with General Joffre, who has kept me informed of his views and intentions, and explained the successive methods by which he hopes to attain his ultimate object.

After full discussion of the military situation a decision was arrived at for joint action, in which I acquiesced.

It was arranged that we should make a combined attack from certain points of the Allied line during the last week in September.

The reinforcements I have received enabled me to comply with several requests which General Joffre has made that I should take over additional portions of the French line.

7. In fulfilment of the rôle assigned to it in these operations the Army under my command attacked the enemy on the morning of the 25th September.

The main attack was delivered by the 1st and 4th Corps between the La Bassée Canal on the north and a point of the enemy's line opposite the village of Grenay on the south.

At the same time a secondary attack, designed with the object of distracting the enemy's attention and holding his troops to their ground, was made by the 5th Corps on Bellewaarde Farm, situated to the east of Ypres. Subsidiary attacks with similar objects were delivered by the 3rd and Indian Corps north of the La Bassée Canal and along the whole front of the Second Army.

The object of the secondary attack by the 5th Corps was most effectively achieved, for not only was the enemy contained on that front, but we have reason to believe that reserves were hurried toward that point of the line.

The attack was made at daybreak by the 3rd and 14th Divisions, and at first the greater part of the enemy's front line was taken; but, owing to the powerful artillery fire concentrated against them, the troops were unable to retain the ground, and had to return to their original trenches toward nightfall. The 5th Corps succeeded, however, in capturing two officers and 138 other prisoners.

Similar demonstrations with equally good results were made along the whole front of the Second Army.

With the same object in view, those units of the First Army occupying the line north of the Bethune-La Bassée Canal were detailed to carry out some minor operations.

Portions of the 1st Corps assaulted the enemy's trenches at Givenchy. The Indian Corps attacked the Moulin du Peêtre; while the 3rd Corps was directed against the trenches at Le Bridoux.

These attacks started at daybreak and were at first successful all along the line. Later in the day the enemy brought up strong reserves, and after hard fighting and variable fortunes the troops engaged in this part of the line reoccupied their original trenches at nightfall. They succeeded

admirably, however, in fulfilling the rôle allotted to them, and in holding large numbers of the enemy away from the main attack.

The 8th Division of the 3rd Corps and the Meerut Division of the Indian Corps were principally engaged in this part of the line.

On the front of the Third Army subsidiary operations of a similar nature were successfully carried out.

The Wing of the Royal Flying Corps attached to this Army performed valuable work by undertaking distant flights behind the enemy's lines and by successfully blowing up railways, wrecking trains and damaging stations on his line of communication by means of bomb attacks.

Valuable assistance was rendered by Vice-Admiral Bacon and a squadron of His Majesty's ships operating off Zeebrugge and Ostend.

8. The general plan of the main attack on the 25th September was as follows:—

In co-operation with an offensive movement by the 10th French Army on our right, the 1st and 4th Corps were to attack the enemy from a point opposite the little mining village of Grenay on the south to the La Bassée Canal on the north. The Vermelles-Hulluch Road was to be the dividing line between the two Corps, the 4th Corps delivering the right attack, the 1st Corps the left.

In view of the great length of line along which the British troops were operating it was necessary to keep a strong reserve in my own hand. The 11th Corps, consisting of the Guards, the 21st and the 24th Divisions, were detailed for this purpose.

This reserve was the more necessary owing to the fact that the 10th French Army had to postpone its attack until one o'clock in the day; and, further, that the Corps operating on the French left had to be directed in a more or less south-easterly direction, involving, in case of our success, a considerable gap in our line.

To ensure, however, the speedy and effective support to the 1st and 4th Corps in the case of their success, their 21st and 24th Divisions passed the night of the 24th-25th on the line Beuvry (to the east of Bethune)-Noeux les Mines. The Guards Division was in the neighbourhood of Lillers on the same night.

I also directed the General Officer Commanding Second Army to draw the 28th Division back to Bailleul and to hold it in readiness to meet unexpected eventualities.

The British Cavalry Corps, less 3rd Cavalry Division, under General Fanshawe, was posted in the neighbourhood of St. Pol and Bailleul les Pernes; and the Indian Cavalry Corps, under General Rimington, at Doullens; both in readiness to co-operate with the French Cavalry in exploiting any success which might be attained by the combined French and British Forces. Plans for effective co-operation were fully arranged between the Cavalry Commanders of both Armies.

The 3rd Cavalry Division, less one brigade, was assigned to the General Officer Commanding First Army as a reserve, and moved into the area of the 4th Corps on the 21st and 22nd September.

9. Opposite the front of the main line of attack the distance between the enemy's trenches and our own varied from about 100 to 500 yards.

The country over which the advance took place is open and overgrown with long grass and self-sown crops.

From the canal southward our trenches and those of the enemy ran, roughly, parallel up an almost imperceptible rise to the south-west.

From the Vermelles-Hulluch Road southward the advantage of height is on the enemy's side as far as the Bethune-Lens Road. There the two lines of trenches cross a spur in which the rise culminates, and thence the command lies on the side of the British trenches.

Due east of the intersection of spur and trenches, and a short mile away, stands Loos. Less than a mile further south-east is Hill 70, which is the summit of the gentle rise in the ground.

Other notable tactical points in our front were:—

"Fosse 8" (a thousand yards south of Auchy), which is a coal mine with a high and strongly defended slag heap.

"The Hohenzollern Redoubt."—A strong work thrust out nearly five hundred yards in front of the German lines and close to our own. It is connected with their front line by three communication trenches abutting into the defences of Fosse 8.

Cité St. Elie.—A strongly defended mining village lying fifteen hundred yards south of Haisnes.

"The Quarries."—Lying half way to the German trenches west of Cité St. Elie.

Hulluch.—A village strung out along a small stream, lying less than half a mile south-east of Cité St. Elie and 3,000 yards north-east of Loos.

Half a mile north of Hill 70 is "*Puits 14 bis*," another coal mine, possessing great possibilities for defence when taken in conjunction with a strong redoubt situated on the north-east side of Hill 70.

10. The attacks of the 1st and 4th Corps were delivered at 6-30 A.M. and were successful all along the line, except just south of the La Bassée Canal.

The enemy met the advance by wild infantry fire of slight intensity, but his artillery fire was accurate and caused considerable casualties.

The 47th Division on the right of the 4th Corps rapidly swung its left forward and occupied the southern outskirts of Loos and a big double slag heap opposite Grenay, known as the Double Crassier. Thence it pushed on, and, by taking possession of the cemetery, the enclosures and chalk pits south of Loos, succeeded in forming a strong defensive flank.

This London Territorial Division acquitted itself most creditably. It was skilfully led and the troops carried out their task with great energy and determination. They contributed largely to our success in this part of the field.

On the left of the 47th Division a Scottish Division of the New Armies (15th Division) assaulted Loos, Hill 70 and Fosse 14 bis.

The attack was admirably delivered, and in a little more than an hour parts of the division occupied Loos and its northern outskirts, Puits 14 bis and Hill 70, whilst some units had pushed on as far as Cité St. Auguste, a mile east of Hill 70.

The 15th Division carried out its advance with the greatest vigour, in spite of its left flank being exposed, owing to the 1st Division on its left having been checked.

About 1 P.M. the enemy brought up strong reserves, and the advanced portions of the division at Fosse 14 bis and on the far side of Hill 70 were driven in. We had, however, secured the very substantial gain of Loos and the western portion of Hill 70.

11. At 9-30 A.M. I placed the 21st and 24th Divisions at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding First Army, who at once ordered the General Officer commanding the 11th Corps to move them up in support of the attacking troops.

Between 11 A.M. and 12 noon the central brigades of these divisions filed past me at Bethune and Noeux les Mines respectively. At 11-30 A.M. the heads of both divisions were within three miles of our original trench line.

As the success of the 47th Division on the right of the 4th Corps caused me less apprehension of a gap in our line near that point, I ordered the Guards Division up to Noeux les Mines, and the 28th Division to move in a southerly direction from Bailloul.

12. The 1st Division, attacking on the left of the 15th, was unable at first to make any headway with its right brigade.

The brigade on its left (the 1st) was, however, able to get forward and penetrated into the outskirts of the village of Hulluch, capturing some gun positions on the way.

The determined advance of this brigade, with its right flank dangerously exposed, was most praiseworthy, and, combined with the action of divisional reserves, was instrumental in causing the surrender of a German detachment some 500 strong which was holding up the advance of the right brigade in the front system of trenches.

The inability of the right of this division to get forward had, however, caused sufficient delay to enable the enemy to collect local reserves behind the strong second line.

The arrangements, the planning and execution of the attack, and the conduct of the troops of the 4th Corps were most efficient and praiseworthy.

13. In the attack of the 1st Corps the 7th Division was directed on the Quarries. The 9th Division was to capture the Hohenzollern Redoubt and then to push on to Fosse 8.

The assault of the 7th Division succeeded at once, and in a very short time they had reached the western edge of the Quarries, Cité St. Elie and

even the village of Haisnes, the tendency of the action having been to draw the troops northward.

On the right of the 9th Division the 26th Brigade secured Fosse 8 after heavy fighting and the 28th Brigade captured the front line of the German trenches east of Vermelles railway. At the latter point the fighting was extremely severe; and this brigade, suffering considerable losses, was driven back to its own trenches.

At nightfall, after a heavy day's fighting and numerous German counter-attacks, the line was, roughly, as follows:—

From the Double Crassier, south of Loos, by the western part of Hill 70, to the western exit of Hulluch; thence by the Quarries and western end of Cité St. Elie, east of Fosse 8, back to our original line.

Throughout the length of the line heavy fighting was in progress, and our hold on Fosse 8, backed as it is by the strong defences and guns of Auchy was distinctly precarious.

Heavy rain fell throughout the day, which was very detrimental to efficient observation of fire and reconnaissance by aircraft.

In the course of the night 25th-26th September the enemy delivered a series of heavy counter-attacks along most of our new front. The majority of these were repulsed with heavy loss; but in parts of the line, notably near the Quarries, our troops were driven back a certain distance.

At 6 P.M. the Guards Division arrived at Noeux les Mines, and on the morning of the 26th I placed them at the disposal of the General Officer commanding First Army.

14. The situation at the Quarries, described above, was readjusted by an attack of the 7th Division on the afternoon of September 26th; and on that evening very heavy attacks delivered by the enemy were repulsed with severe loss.

On the 4th Corps front attacks on Hulluch and on the redoubt on the east side of Hill 70 were put in operation, but were anticipated by the enemy organising a very strong offensive from that direction. These attacks drove in the advanced troops of the 21st and 24th Divisions, which were then moving forward to attack.

Reports regarding this portion of the action are very conflicting, and it is not possible to form an entirely just appreciation of what occurred in this part of the field.

At nightfall there was no change up to Hill 70, except for a small gain of ground south of Loos. From Hill 70 the line bent sharply back to the north-west as far as Loos-La Bassée Road, which it followed for a thousand yards, bearing thence north-eastward to near the west end of Hulluch. Thence northward it was the same as it had been on the previous night.

The night of September 26th-27th was as disturbed as the previous night, for many further counter-attacks were made and constant pressure was maintained by the enemy.

A dismounted cavalry brigade was thrown into Loos to form a garrison.

On this day I placed the 28th Division at the disposal of the General Officer commanding First Army.

I regret to say that Major-General Sir Thompson Capper, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., commanding 7th Division, was severely wounded on the 26th, and died on the morning of the 27th. He was a most distinguished and capable leader, and his loss will be severely felt.

15. Soon after dawn on the 27th it became apparent that the brigade holding Fosse 8 was unable to maintain its position, and eventually it was slowly forced back until at length our front at this point coincided with the eastern portion of the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

I regret to say that during this operation Major-General G. H. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C., commanding the 9th Division, was killed whilst most gallantly endeavouring to secure the ground which had been won.

In the afternoon of this day the Guards Division, which had taken over part of the line to the north of the 4th Corps, almost restored our former line, bringing it up paralld to and slightly west of the Lens-La Bassée Road.

This Division made a very brilliant and successful attack on Hill 70 in the afternoon. They drove the Germans off the top of the hill, but could not take the redoubt, which is on the north-east slopes below the crest. They also took the Chalk Pit which lies north of Puits 14, and all the

adjacent woods, but were unable to maintain themselves in the Puits itself, which was most effectively commanded by well-posted machine-guns.

The 47th Division on the right of the Guards captured a wood further to the south and repulsed a severe hostile counter attack.

The 28th was passed in consolidating the ground gained and in making a certain number of internal moves of divisions, in order to give the troops rest and to enable those units whose casualties had been heavy to refill their ranks with reinforcements.

The 47th Division made a little more ground to the south, capturing one field gun and a few machine-guns.

On the evening of this day the situation remained practically unchanged.

16. The line occupied by the troops of the First Army south of the canal became now very much extended by the salient with which it indented the enemy's line.

The French 10th Army had been very heavily opposed, and I considered that the advance they were able to make did not afford sufficient protection to my right flank.

On representing this to General Joffre he was kind enough to ask the commander of the northern group of French Armies to render me assistance.

General Foch met these demands in the same friendly spirit which he has always displayed throughout the course of the whole campaign, and expressed his readiness to give me all the support he could.

On the morning of the 28th we discussed the situation, and the General agreed to send the 9th French Corps to take over the ground occupied by us extending from the French left up to and including that portion of Hill 70 which we were holding, and also the village of Loos.

This relief was commenced on the 30th September and completed on the two following nights.

17. During the 29th and 30th September and the first day of October fighting was almost continuous along the northern part of the new line, particularly about the Hohenzollern Redoubt and neighbouring trenches, to which the enemy evidently attached great value. His attacks, however, invariably broke down with very heavy loss under the accurate fire of our infantry and artillery.

The Germans succeeded in gaining some ground in and about the Hohenzollern Redoubt, but they paid heavily for it in the losses they suffered.

Our troops all along the front were busily engaged in consolidating and strengthening the ground won, and the efficient and thorough manner in which this work was carried out reflects the greatest credit upon all ranks. Every precaution was made to deal with the counter-attack which was inevitable.

During these operations the weather has been most unfavourable, and the troops have had to fight in rain and mud and often in darkness. Even these adverse circumstances have in no way affected the magnificent spirit continually displayed alike by officers and men. In the Casualty Clearing and Dressing Stations, of which I visited a great number during the course of the action, I found nothing but the most cheery optimism among the wounded.

I have to deplore the loss of a third most valuable and distinguished General of Division during these operations.

On the afternoon of 2nd October Major-General F. D. V. Wing, C.B., Commanding the 12th Division, was killed.

18. On the afternoon of 8th October our expectations in regard to a counter-attack were fulfilled. The enemy directed a violent and intense attack all along the line from Fosse 8 on the north to the right of the French 9th Corps on the south. The attack was delivered by some twenty-eight battalions in first line, with larger forces in support, and was prepared by a very heavy bombardment from all parts of the enemy's front.

At all parts of the line except two the Germans were repulsed with tremendous loss, and it is computed on reliable authority that they left some eight to nine thousand dead lying on the battlefield in front of the British and French trenches.

On the right the attack succeeded in making a small and unimportant lodgment on the Double Crassier held by the French; whilst on the left the trench held by troops of the Guards Division to the north-east of the

Hohenzollern Redoubt was temporarily captured. The latter was, however, speedily retaken, and at midnight on the 9th October the line held by the First Army was identically the same as that held before the enemy's attack started.

The main enemy attacks on the front held by our troops had been against the 1st Division in the neighbourhood of the Chalk Pit and the Guards Division in the neighbourhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Both attacks were repulsed, and the enemy lost heavily from machine-gun and artillery fire.

From subsequent information it transpired that the German attack was made by about twelve battalions against the line Loos-Chalk Pit, and that a subsidiary attack by six to eight battalions was made from the direction of the Hohenzollern Redoubt against the Guards Division.

Some eight or ten German battalions were directed against the French 9th Corps.

19. The position assaulted and carried with so much brilliancy and dash by the 1st and 4th Corps on 25th September was an exceptionally strong one. It extended along a distance of some 6,500 yards, consisted of a double line, which included works of considerable strength, and was a network of trenches and bomb-proof shelters. Some of the dug-outs and shelters formed veritable caves thirty feet below the ground, with almost impenetrable head cover. The enemy had expended months of labour upon perfecting these defences.

The total number of prisoners captured during these operations amounted to 57 officers and 3,000 other ranks. Material which fell into our hands included 26 field-guns, 40 machine-guns and 3 minenwerfer.

I deeply regret the heavy casualties which were incurred in this battle, but in view of the great strength of the position, the stubborn defence of the enemy and the powerful artillery by which he was supported, I do not think they were excessive. I am happy to be able to add that the proportion of slightly wounded is relatively very large indeed.

20. Since the date of my last despatch the Army has received strong reinforcements, and every reinforcement has had its quota of Field Artillery. In addition, numerous batteries of heavy guns and howitzers have been added to the strength of the heavy artillery. The arrival of these reinforcements in the field has tested the capacity of the Artillery as a whole to expand to meet the requirements of the Army, and to maintain the high level of efficiency that has characterised this arm throughout the campaign. Our enemy may have hoped, not perhaps without reason, that it would be impossible for us, starting from such small beginnings, to build up an efficient Artillery to provide for the very large expansion of the Army. If he entertained such hopes, he has now good reason to know that they have not been justified by the result.

The efficiency of the Artillery of the New Armies has exceeded all expectations, and during the period under review excellent services have been rendered by the Territorial Artillery.

The necessity to denude the old batteries of Regular Horse and Field Artillery of officers and non-commissioned officers, in order to provide for the expansion referred to, has not in any way impaired their efficiency and they continue to set an example to all by their high standard and devotion to duty.

I must give a special word of praise to the officers and rank and file of the Royal Garrison Artillery for the admirable way in which they have accustomed themselves to the conditions of active service in the field, to which for the most part they were unaccustomed, and for the manner in which they have applied their general knowledge of gunnery to the special problems arising in trench warfare. The excellence of their training and the accuracy of their shooting have, I feel sure, made a marked impression on the enemy.

21. The work of the Artillery during the daily life in the trenches calls for increasing vigilance and the maintenance of an intricate system of communications in a thorough state of efficiency, in order that the guns may be ever ready to render assistance to the Infantry when necessity arises. A high standard of initiative is also required in order to maintain the moral ascendancy over the enemy, by impeding his working parties, destroying his works and keeping his artillery fire under control.

To the many calls upon them the artillery has responded in a manner that is altogether admirable.

In the severe offensive actions that have taken place it is not too much to say that the first element of success has been the artillery preparation of the attack. Only when this preparation has been thorough have our attacks succeeded. It is impossible to convey in a despatch an adequate impression of the amount of care and labour involved in the minute and exact preparations that are the necessary preliminaries of a bombardment preparatory to an attack in a modern battle.

The immense number of guns that it is necessary to concentrate, the amount of ammunition to be supplied to them, and the diversity of the tasks to be carried out, demand a very high order of skill in organization and technical professional knowledge.

22. The successful attacks at Hooze on 9th August and of the First Army on 25th September show that our Artillery officers possess the necessary talents and the rank and file the necessary skill and endurance to ensure success in operations of this character.

Moreover, the repulse of the enemy's attack on 8th October in the neighbourhood of Loos and Hulluch with such heavy losses shows the capacity of the Artillery to concentrate its fire promptly and effectively at a moment's notice for the defence of the front.

I cannot close these remarks on the Artillery without expressing my admiration for the work of the observing officers and the men who work with them. Carrying out their duties as they do, in close proximity to the front line in observing stations that are the special mark of the enemy's guns, they are constantly exposed to fire, and are compelled to carry on their work, involving the use of delicate instruments and the making of nice calculations, in circumstances of the greatest difficulty and danger. That they have never failed in their duties, and that they have suffered very heavy casualties in performing them, are to their lasting credit and honour.

The work of the Artillery in co-operation with the Royal Flying Corps continues to make most satisfactory progress, and has been most highly creditable to all concerned.

The new weapons that have been placed in the field during the period under review have more than fulfilled expectations and the enemy must be well aware of their accuracy and general efficiency.

23. I have on previous occasions called your Lordship's attention to the admirable work of the Corps of the Royal Engineers.

This work covers a very wide field, demanding a high standard of technical knowledge and skill, as well as unflagging energy; and throughout the supreme test of war these qualities have never been found wanting, thus reflecting the greatest credit on the organisation of the Corps as a whole, and on the training of the officers and men individually.

The spirit which is imbued in all ranks from the base ports to the front trenches and beyond is the same.

No matter where or how the personnel of the Corps has been employed, devotion to duty and energy have been ever present.

In this despatch I wish particularly to draw attention to the work of the Field Units and Army Troops Companies, which must almost invariably be performed under the most trying circumstances by night as well as by day. Demanding qualities of whole-hearted courage and self-sacrifice, combined with sound judgment and instant action, the work of officers, non-commissioned officers and men has been beyond all praise.

The necessity for skilled labour at the front has been so continuous that Royal Engineer units have frequently been forced to forego those periods of rest which at times it has been possible to grant to other troops; but, in spite of this, they have responded loyally to every call on their services.

Notwithstanding the heavy casualties sustained by all ranks, the esprit de corps of the Royal Engineers is such that the new material is at once animated by the same ideals, and the same devotion to duty is maintained.

24. I desire to call your Lordship's attention to the splendid work carried out by the Tunnelling Companies. These companies, officered largely by mining engineers, and manned by professional miners, have devoted themselves whole-heartedly to the dangerous work of offensive and defensive mining, a task ever accompanied by great and unseen dangers.

It is impossible within the limits of a despatch to give any just idea of the work of these units, but it will be found, when their history comes to be

written, that it will present a story of danger, of heroism, and of difficulties surmounted, worthy of the best traditions of the Royal Engineers, under whose general direction their work is carried out.

25. Owing to the repeated use by the enemy of asphyxiating gases in their attacks on our positions, I have been compelled to resort to similar methods; and a detachment was organized for this purpose which took part in the operations commencing on the 25th September for the first time.

Although the enemy was known to have been prepared for such reprisals, our gas attack met with marked success, and produced a demoralising effect in some of the opposing units, of which ample evidence was forthcoming in the captured trenches.

The men who undertook this work carried out their unfamiliar duties during a heavy bombardment with conspicuous gallantry and coolness; and I feel confident in their ability to more than hold their own should the enemy again resort to this method of warfare.

26. I would again call your Lordship's attention to the work of the Royal Flying Corps.

Throughout the summer notwithstanding much unfavourable weather, the work of co-operating with the Artillery, photographing the positions of the enemy, bombing their communications and reconnoitring far over hostile territory has gone on unceasingly.

The volume of work performed steadily increases; the amount of flying has been more than doubled during this period. There have been more than 240 combats in the air, and in nearly every case our pilots have had to seek the enemy behind his own lines, where he is assisted by the fire of his movable anti-aircraft guns; and in spite of this they have succeeded in bringing down four of the German machines behind our trenches and at least twelve in the enemy's lines, and many more have been seen to dive to earth in a damaged condition or to have retired from the fight. On one occasion an officer of the Royal Flying Corps engaged four enemy machines and drove them off, proceeding on his reconnaissance. On another occasion two officers engaged six hostile machines and disabled at least one of them.

Artillery observation and photography are two of the most trying tasks the Royal Flying Corps is called upon to perform, as our airmen must remain for long periods within easy range of the enemy's anti-aircraft guns.

The work of observation for the guns from aeroplanes has now become an important factor in artillery fire, and the personnel of the two arms work in the closest co-operation.

As evidence of the dangers our flying officers are called upon to face I may state that on one occasion a machine was hit in no fewer than 300 places soon after crossing the enemy's lines, and yet the officer successfully carried out his mission.

The Royal Flying Corps has on several occasions carried out a continuous bombing of the enemy's communications, descending to 500 feet and under in order to hit moving trains on the railway. This has in some cases been kept up day after day; and during the operations at the end of September, in the space of five days, nearly six tons of explosives were dropped on moving trains and are known to have practically wrecked five, some containing troops, and to have damaged the main railway line in many different places.

For the valuable work carried out by the Royal Flying Corps I am greatly indebted to their commander, Brigadier-General H. M. Trenchard, C. B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

27. Throughout the campaign the financial requirements of the Army have been successfully met by the Army Pay Department. The troops have been paid, and all claims against the Army discharged, with unbroken regularity, and the difficulties inseparable from a foreign banking system and a strange currency have been overcome.

The work of the department has been greatly assisted by the Bank of France, the administration of which has spared no effort to help.

28. While the circumstances of this campaign have brought no exceptional strain on horses, great credit is due to all concerned for the excellent arrangements in the Remount Depôts and Veterinary Hospitals.

29. I am pleased to be able once more to report very favourably on the divisions of the New Armies which have arrived in this country since the date of my last report.

It is evident that great trouble and much hard work have been expended on these units during their training at home, and it is found that they have

received such sound teaching that a short period of instruction in trench life under fire soon enables them to take their places with credit beside their acclimatised comrades of the older formation.

30. The Territorial Force units have continued to merit the favourable remarks I have made on them in previous despatches, and have taken a prominent part in many of the active operations in which the Army has been engaged.

31. A new Division has been sent from Canada and has joined the Army in the field. The material of which it is composed is excellent; and this Division will, I am convinced, acquit itself as well in face of the enemy as the 1st Canadian Division has always done.

32. During the period under report I have been very glad once more to receive the Prime Minister at my Headquarters, as well as the Secretary of State for War.

The Prime Minister of Canada and the Minister of Militia and Defence of Canada also came to France for a few days and visited the troops of the Canadian Contingent.

The Chief Rabbi paid a short visit to the front and interested himself in the members of the large Jewish community now serving with the Army in the field.

33. I cannot conclude the account of these operations without expressing the deep admiration felt by all ranks of the Army under my command for the splendid part taken by our French Allies in the battle which opened on 25th September. Fortified positions of immense strength, upon which months of skill and labour had been expended, and which extended for many miles, were stormed and captured by our French comrades with a bravery and determination which went far to instil hope and spirit into the Allied Forces.

The large captures of men and material which fell into their hands testified to the completeness of their victory.

The close co-operation between the two Armies of the Allied Powers, which has been so marked a feature throughout the whole campaign, has been as prominent as ever in the work of the last three weeks.

I have already referred to the cordial and willing help rendered by General Foch in the support of the 9th French Corps, and I have also once again to express my deep indebtedness to General d'Urbal commanding the 10th French Army, operating on my right; and to General Hely d'Oissel, commanding the French Forces in the North.

34. The part taken by the troops of His Majesty the King of the Belgians was very effective in holding the enemy in front of them to his positions.

35. I have many names to bring to your Lordship's notice for valuable, gallant and distinguished service during the period under review, and these will form the subject of a separate report at an early date.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

J. D. P. FRENCH,

Field-Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief,
The British Army in France.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1217.—Second Lieutenant Francis Joseph Robins to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th November 1915.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1219.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Murray, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 12th October 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1224.—Second Lieutenant James Vincent Bennett Raikes Bromage to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

Second Lieutenant Guido George Robertson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

Second Lieutenant Galiston Marcar Gregory to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1225.—Lieutenant Richard Bury Ramsbotham to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th November 1915.

George Arthur Evans to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th November 1915.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 1228.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1910, XV of 1910, and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department. No. 192, dated the 1st of March 1912, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for section 68 of the Cantonment Code, 1912, the following section, being an adaptation of sections 109, 110 and 188 (s) of the Punjab Municipalities Act, 1911, Punjab Act III of 1911, shall be substituted, namely :—

“68(1). The cantonment authority shall make rules to provide for the registration and control of dogs. registration of all dogs kept within cantonment limits.

(2) Such rules shall provide amongst other matters—

- (a) that in the case of dogs kept in the lines of military units, the registration shall be carried out by the officers commanding the units;
- (b) that every registered dog shall wear a collar to which shall be attached a metal token to be issued by the registration authority;
- (c) that any dog not registered and wearing such token shall, if found in any public place, be detained at a place set apart for the purpose; and
- (d) that a fee shall be charged for such detention, and that any such dog shall be liable to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, unless it be claimed within one week and the fee be paid.

(3) The cantonment authority may—

- (a) destroy or cause to be destroyed, or confine or cause to be confined, for such period as the authority may direct, any dog or other animal suffering, or reasonably suspected to be suffering, from rabies or bitten by any dog or other animal so suffering or suspected;
- (b) appoint by public notice certain periods within which any dogs without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property found straying on the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs may be destroyed, and destroy or cause them to be destroyed accordingly.

(4) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog or other animal destroyed or otherwise disposed of under this section.

(5) Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large in any street without a muzzle of such pattern as may be prescribed by the cantonment authority and a chain-lead,

(a) if such dog is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, or

(b) if the cantonment authority has by public notice during the prevalence of rabies directed that dogs shall not be at large without muzzles and chain-leads,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.”

B. HOLLOWAY, Major-General,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th December 1915.

No. 85.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Evan Ebenezer Biss of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

The 9th December 1915.

No. 86.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915.

Definitions.

2. In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(i) "The Act" means the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

(ii) "Competent Military authority" means the Commander-in-Chief in India, the General Officer Commanding an Army, a Division, a Divisional Area, a Brigade, or any British Commissioned Officer in independent command of a corps or detachment of His Majesty's Forces.

(iii) "Defended harbour" means any area declared by a notification in this behalf of the Governor General in Council in the *Gazette of India* to be a defended harbour for the purpose of these rules.

3. Where, in the opinion of the Local Government, there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India, the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct that such person—

Powers to deal with suspects.

(a) shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in the order;

(b) shall reside or remain in any area in British India so specified;

(c) shall conduct himself in such manner or abstain from such acts or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control as may be specified in such order;

Provided that a Local Government shall not make an order under clause (b) of this rule specifying an area outside the Province without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

4. An order made under rule 3 shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons, and upon such service such person shall be deemed to have had due notice thereof.

Service of orders under rule 3.

5. Whoever being a person in respect of whom an order has been made under rule 3 knowingly disobeys any direction in such order shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for breach of orders under rule 3.

6. (1) Every person in respect of whom an order has been made under rule 3 shall, if so directed by any officer authorised in this behalf by general or special order of the Local Government,—

Power of photographing, etc., persons against whom orders under rule 3 have been made.

(a) permit himself to be photographed;

(b) allow his finger impressions to be taken;

(c) furnish such officer with specimens of his handwriting and signature;

(d) attend at such times and places as such officer may direct for all or any of the foregoing purposes.

(2) If any person fails to comply with, or attempts to evade, any direction given in accordance with the provisions of this rule, he shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both.

7. The power to issue search-warrants conferred by section 98 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be deemed to include a power to issue warrants authorising the search of any place in which any Magistrate, mentioned in that section, has reason to believe that an offence under the foregoing rules or any offence prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India has been, is being, or is about to be, committed, and the seizure of anything found therein or thereon which the officer executing the warrant has reason to believe is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid, and the provisions of the said Code, so far as they can be made applicable, shall apply to searches made under the authority of any warrant issued under this rule and to the disposal of any property seized in any such search.

Powers of search.

8. (1) In any area in which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, it shall be lawful for the competent military authority and any person duly authorised by him by order in writing where, for the purpose of securing the public safety or the defence of British India, it is necessary so to do:—

Power to take possession of land, etc.

(a) to take possession of any land and to construct military works, including roads, thereon, and to remove any trees, hedges, and defences therefrom;

- (b) to take possession of any buildings or other property, whether moveable or immovable, including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water, and of any sources of water-supply;
- (c) to take such steps as may be necessary for placing any buildings or structures in a state of defence;
- (d) to cause any buildings or structures to be destroyed or any property of any kind to be moved from one place to another, or to be destroyed; and
- (e) to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

(2) The Chief Presidency Magistrate in a Presidency town and the District Magistrate elsewhere may, on the application of any person who has suffered loss by the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), award to such person such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and such award shall be final.

9. The competent military authority and any person authorised by him by order in writing shall have right of access to any land or buildings, or other property whatsoever, and may also by order provide for the temporary suspension of rights of way over such land, buildings or other property.

10. The competent military authority may, by order, if he considers it necessary so to do for the purposes of any military operation or work of defence or other defended military work, or of any work for which it is deemed necessary for the purposes of the Act to afford military protection, close or divert any road or pathway over or adjoining the land on which such work is situate for so long as the order remains in force:

Provided that, where any such road or pathway is so closed or diverted, the competent military authority shall—

- (1) give notice in writing to the public or local authority (if any) in whose charge such road or pathway is;
- (2) publish notice thereof in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing the public, and, where any road or pathway is stopped up by means of any physical obstruction, cause lights sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up every night whilst the road or pathway is so stopped up; and
- (3) restore any such road or pathway to its original use and condition as soon as the military necessities of the case permit this to be done.

11. Where a competent military authority so orders, all persons residing or owning or occupying land, houses, or other premises in such area as may be specified in the order, or such of those persons as may be so specified, shall, within such time as may be so specified, furnish a list of all goods, animals, and other commodities of any nature or description so specified, which may be in their custody or under their control within the specified area, on the date on which the order is issued, stating their nature and quantity, and the place in which they are severally situated, and giving any other details that may reasonably be required. If any person attempts to evade this rule by destroying, removing, transferring or secreting any goods, animals or commodities to which an order issued under this rule relates, he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

12. The Local Government, or any authority not below the rank of a District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, or a competent military authority may, by order in writing, prohibit or limit, in such way as it thinks fit, access to any building or place in the possession or under the control of Government or of any local authority, or to any building or place in the occupation, whether permanent or otherwise, of His Majesty's naval or military forces or of any police force or to any public place in the vicinity of any such building or place.

13. (1) In any area in which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, the competent military authority or any other authority empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may make regulations as to the navigation and mooring of vessels in the territorial waters adjacent to British India and in rivers or channels connected therewith, and may by such regulations prohibit any vessel or class of vessels from entering any such waters, rivers or channels which such authority may consider it necessary to keep clear of vessels or of vessels of that class in the interests of the public safety or the defence of British India.

(2) If any person disobeys or neglects to observe any regulation made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

14. (1) Every vessel in the territorial waters adjacent to British India or in any river or channel connected therewith shall comply with any regulations made under rule 13, and shall obey any orders given by way of signal or otherwise by any naval, military or other officer engaged in the defence of the coast or by any person authorised by such officer in this behalf.

(2) If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or orders, any such officer or person may use any and every means necessary to compel compliance.

(3) If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or to obey any such orders, the master or other person in command or in charge of the vessels shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

15. (1) In any area in which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, any naval, military or other officer engaged in the defence of the coast, or any person authorised in this behalf by such officer, may—

- (a) stop and search any vessel found within the territorial waters adjacent to British India or in rivers or channels connected therewith;
- (b) search any place which he has reason to believe has been, is, or is about to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India;
- (c) seize anything which he has reason to believe is being used or is intended to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India, and
- (d) arrest any person whom he has reason to believe has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India.

(2) Any officer or person exercising the powers conferred by this rule may use any and every means necessary to enforce the same.

(3) Any officer or person making an arrest or seizure under this rule shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government, and, pending the receipt of the orders of the Local Government, may detain in custody any person arrested or thing seized:

Provided that no person shall be detained in custody for a period exceeding fifteen days without the order of the Local Government:

Provided further that no person shall be detained in custody under this rule for a period exceeding one month.

(4) All articles seized under this rule shall be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

16. (1) The Governor General in Council or any officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf may, by order in writing, require the master or other person in command or charge of any British steamer to comply with all or any of the following directions:—

- (a) to alter in any way specified in such order the date fixed for the sailing of such steamer, and to sail on such altered date;
- (b) to place at the disposal of the Governor General in Council the whole, or any part which may be specified in the order, of the

accommodation available on such steamer, and to employ the same for the carriage of such persons, animals or things as may be specified in the order; and

- (c) to undertake or permit to be undertaken such structural additions or alterations on board such steamer as may be necessary to fit the same for the safe carriage of any persons, animals or things in respect of whom or of which an order has been made under clause (b).

(2) Where any order has been made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) in respect of any steamer, the Governor General in Council shall pay to the owner of such steamer such compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith, as in default of agreement may be decided to be just and reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person having knowledge of shipping affairs to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, and such decision shall be final.

(3) If the master or other person in command or charge of any steamer disobeys or neglects to observe any directions given in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), such master or other person shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

17. (1) Any person entering into or departing from British India, on being required to do so by any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, shall make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce to the officer any such letters or messages; and such officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person, or the person to whom the baggage belongs, is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages.

(2) The officer may examine any letters or other messages so produced to him or found on such search, and unless satisfied that they are of an innocent nature, shall transmit them to such authority as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct, and such authority may dispose as it thinks fit of such letters or messages.

Obstruction to, or disobedience of, authority acting under these rules

18. No person shall—

- (a) voluntarily obstruct, or offer any resistance to, or impede, or otherwise interfere with, or
- (b) withhold any information in his possession which he is required to furnish under the provisions of any of these rules from, or
- (c) wilfully give false or misleading information to, or
- (d) fail or neglect to comply with any order issued by,

any authority or any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of such authority or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under any of the provisions of these rules.

19. (1) No person shall, without the permission of the competent military authority, make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of any naval or military work, or of any dock or harbour work in or in connection with a defended harbour, or with intent to assist the enemy, of any other place or thing, and if any person without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any representation of any such work of such a nature as is calculated to be useful to the enemy he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

(2) For the purpose of this rule, the expression 'harbour work' includes lights, buoys, beacons, marks and other things for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

20. (1) No person shall, without lawful authority, transmit, otherwise than through the post, or convey to or from British India, or receive or have in his possession for such transmittal or conveyance any letter or written message from or originating with, or to or intended for—

Prohibition of non-postal communications with enemy.

(a) any person, or body of persons, of whatever nationality, resident or carrying on business in any country for the time being at war with His Majesty, or acting on behalf or in the interests of any person or body of persons so resident or carrying on business; or

(b) any person or body of persons whose Sovereign or State is at war with His Majesty, and who resides or carries on business in British India:

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this rule if he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the letter or message in question was such a letter or message as aforesaid.

(2) This rule is in addition to, and not in derogation of, any provisions contained in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), and shall not prejudice any right to take proceedings under that Act in respect of any transaction which is an offence under that Act.

21. No person shall send from British India, whether by post or otherwise, any document containing any matter written in any medium which is not visible unless subjected to heat or other treatment.

Prohibition of transmission of messages in secret writing.

22. No person shall voluntarily impede, hamper, or obstruct the training of His Majesty's naval or military forces, or of the Imperial Service Troops.

Obstruction of training.

23. No person shall dissuade or attempt to dissuade any person from entering the military or police service of His Majesty:

Dissuasion from enlistment.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to advice true in substance and given in good faith for the benefit of the individual to whom it is given.

24. No person shall induce or attempt to induce any person in the service of His Majesty to disregard or fail in his duty as such servant.

Tampering with Government servants.

25. (1) Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report—

Publication or circulation of statements or reports.

(a) which is false and which he has no reasonable ground to believe to be true, with intent to cause or which is likely to cause fear or alarm to the public or to any section of the public; or

(b) with intent to jeopardise or which is likely to jeopardise the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or the success of the forces of any Power in alliance with His Majesty; or

(c) with intent to prejudice or which is likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers; or

(d) with intent to promote or which is likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects,

shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine, or if it is proved that he did so with intent to assist the King's enemies, with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years.

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this rule save upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from the Governor General in Council, the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

26. (1) Whoever is found trespassing on any railway, or loitering on, under or near any tunnel, bridge, viaduct or culvert, in circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is so trespassing or loitering with

Trespassing on railway or loitering near bridge, etc.

a view to committing an offence, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

(2) The expression "offence" for the purposes of this rule means anything punishable under any law for the time being in force with imprisonment for a term of six months or upwards, whether with or without fine.

27. (1) Every authority who makes an order in pursuance of these rules shall, subject to the provisions of rule 4, publish notice of the order in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing persons affected by the order.

Publication of notice of orders under the rules.

(2) Whoever, without lawful authority, defaces or otherwise tampers with any notice posted up in pursuance of these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

28. Any person who attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet the commission of any act prohibited by or punishable under these rules shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of these rules in like manner as if he had himself committed the act.

Attempts.

29. Whoever contravenes any of these rules shall, where no express provision is made herein for the punishment of such contravention, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for contravention not otherwise provided for.

30. Save as otherwise provided in rule 25 (2), no Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under these rules unless the Local Government, a Chief Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate or competent military authority not being below the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel has, by order in writing, consented to the initiation of the proceedings.

Cognizance or contraventions of the rules.

31. The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council.

Interpretation of the rules.

32. The rules published with the following notifications of the Government of India are hereby rescinded, namely :—

Rescission of former rules and savings.

In the Home Department—

No. 1196, dated 2nd April 1915.

„ 1881, dated 18th June 1915.

„ 2374, dated 30th July 1915.

In the Army Department, Judicial—

No. 693, dated 23rd July 1915.

„ 1104, dated 5th November 1915.

„ 1139, dated 12th November 1915.

„ 1170, dated 19th November 1915.

Provided that the rescission of any such rule shall not—

(a) affect the previous operation of any rule so rescinded or anything duly done or suffered thereunder, or

(b) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any rule so rescinded, or

(c) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any rule so rescinded, or affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation or liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid: and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if such rule had not been rescinded.

Provided further, that any sanction, permission or direction given, or order, requirement or appointment made, authority issued or other action taken under any rule so rescinded shall be deemed to have been given, made, issued or taken under the corresponding provision of these rules.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 11th December 1915.

No. 763-W.—In pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following order:—

- Short title. 1. This order may be called The Hostile Foreigners (Bulgarian Trading) Order, 1915.
2. The provisions of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order shall have effect as if the term "hostile foreigner" as therein defined included also a reference to subjects of the King of the Bulgarians provided that in construing the said Order the following modifications shall be made, namely:—

Application of Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order to Bulgarian subjects.

(a) the reference in clause 2 (b) of the said Order to the 3rd August 1914 shall be construed as a reference to the 14th October 1915.

(b) the period of one month mentioned in clause 6 (1) (ii) of the said Order shall be construed as referring to a period of one month from the date of this Order.

3. This Order shall be construed with and deemed to be part of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order.

Construction.

No. 861-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

RELATING TO TRADING WITH PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY RESIDENT OR CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN LIBERIA OR PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation:

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy shall, as from the Tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Liberia or Portuguese East

Africa in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country:

Provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 shall be construed so as to prevent transactions by or with that branch being treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

2. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by Our licence or by a licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

3. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy (Liberia and Portuguese East Africa) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 11th December 1915.

No. 829-W.—In modification of the Notification in this Department, No. 1203-W., dated the 28th November 1914, the following "Order in Council" is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 20th day of October, 1915.

PRESENT.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, His Majesty was pleased to declare that, during the present hostilities, the provisions of the said Declaration of London should, subject to certain exceptions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government; and

Whereas, by Article 57 of the said Declaration, it is provided that the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly; and

Whereas it is no longer expedient to adopt the said Article:

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after this date, Article 57 of the Declaration of London shall cease to be adopted and put in force.

In lieu of the said Article, British Prize Courts shall apply the rules and principles formerly observed in such Courts.

This Order may be cited as "The Declaration of London Order in Council, 1915."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

J. C. LEDLIE.

The 11th December 1915.

No. 857-W.—The following order of His Majesty the King in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 10th day of November, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN-COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, the Sultan of Turkey and the King of the Bulgarians :

And whereas His Majesty holds it to be His Prerogative Duty as well as His Prerogative Right to take all steps necessary for the Defence and Protection of the Realm :

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the Defence and Protection of the Realm that, in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid, He should prohibit as from and after the First day of December, 1915, the carrying of cargo from any foreign port to any other foreign port by any British Steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage—and whether or not such ship while carrying such cargo calls at any intermediate port within His Majesty's Dominions—unless the Owner or Charterer of such Steamship has been granted exemption by Licence as hereinafter provided :

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order and it is hereby ordered that, from and after the First day of December, 1915, no British Steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage shall carry any cargo from any foreign port to any other foreign port—and whether or not such ship while carrying such cargo calls at any intermediate port within His Majesty's Dominions—unless the Owner or Charterer of such Steamship has been granted exemption by Licence as hereinafter provided.

And His Majesty doth hereby declare that the expression "foreign port" herein used shall mean and include any port outside His Majesty's Dominions.

And His Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in exercise of His Prerogatives and Powers as aforesaid, is further pleased to authorize and direct the President of the Board of Trade to appoint a Committee of persons to carry out and give effect to the provisions hereof, and that the said Committee shall have power to grant Licences of exemption therefrom to or in favour of Owners and Charterers of such Steamships as aforesaid, which Licences may be general in reference to classes of ships or their voyages or special.

And His Majesty is further pleased to authorize the President of the Board of Trade from time to time to add other persons as members of such Committee, and to substitute as members thereof other persons for such members as may from time to time die, resign, or be or become incapable of acting thereon.

And the President of the Board of Trade is to act and to give instructions and directions accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

C. E. Low,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 10th December 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 1252.—Thomas Lamb to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 13th August 1915.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1255.—Earnest Albert Seymour Bell to be Captain, *vice* J. H. White, transferred to the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles. Dated the 22nd October 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1258.—Captain James Knox resigns his commission. Dated the 1st October 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 14th December 1915.

No. 686-C.—Mr. F. R. Roe, I.C.S., took his seat as an Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 30th November 1915.

POLICE.

The 17th December 1915.

No. 742-C.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor, shall cease to extend to James Gray, a resident of Guru Bazar in the district of Purnea.

POLITICAL.

The 17th December 1915.

No. 5020.—In pursuance of Section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that after Rule 12 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, published with the Legislative Department Notification No. 861, dated the 9th December 1915, the following Rule shall be inserted:—

12A. (1) Any officer of Government authorised in this behalf by a general or special order of the local Government may arrest without warrant any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has acted, is acting or is about to act with intent to assist the King's enemies in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India.

Power to arrest and detain persons suspected of acting with intent to assist the King's enemies in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India.

(2) Any officer exercising the power conferred by this rule may use any and every means necessary to enforce the same.

(3) Any officer making an arrest under this rule shall forthwith report the fact to the local Government and pending receipt of the orders of the local Government may by order in writing commit any person so arrested to such custody as the local Government may by general or special order specify in this behalf:

Provided that no person shall be detained in custody for a period exceeding fifteen days without the order of the local Government:

Provided further that no person shall be detained in custody under this rule for a period beyond a month.

H. WHEELER,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

BOOKS.

Delhi, the 16th December 1915.

No. 416.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1915 (XI of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that railway tickets shall be excluded from the operation of section 3 of the said Act.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.

Delhi, the 17th December 1915.

No. 515-D.—Intimation has been received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that Order in Council of 30th November 1915 extends to all British subjects entering or leaving the United Kingdom the provisions contained in clause 1, Aliens Restriction Amendment Order. Latter order was published in the "*Gazette of India*" with Home Department Notification No. 1969, dated the 25th June 1915.

2. As a consequence of this measure, British subjects will not be permitted to land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless holding a British passport issued not more than two years previously, or some other document, satisfactorily establishing the holder's nationality and identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be published in the "*Gazette of India*" for general information.

A. H. GRANT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 18th December 1915.

No. 917-W.—In pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Trading License (Persia), 1915, published with this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade) No. 681-W., dated the 4th December 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the firm named in the schedule attached to this Notification is well disposed towards the British Government.

SCHEDULE.

Name of firm.	Places of business.
Gulbenkia Brothers ...	Tehran, Hamadan and other places in Persia.

The 18th December 1915.

No. 919-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Notification in this Department, No. 7050-W., dated the 22nd May 1915, as subsequently amended, viz:—

After the word "Morocco" insert "Liberia, Portuguese East Africa."

CUSTOMS.

The 18th December 1915.

No. 940-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10625-W., dated the 5th July 1915, as amended by Notification No. 175-W., dated the 13th November 1915:—

Add the following as exception 5:—

5. Tobacco.

C. E. LOW.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th December 1915.

No. 91.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, as amended by Notification No. 46, dated the 20th August, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. John Ghest Cumming, C.I.E., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 18th December 1915.

No. 949-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894), Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by Notifications of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January 1916, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

C. E. LOW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
ANIMALS, LIVING.				
1	Horses, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...	Free.
ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.				
2	COFFEE	cwt	46 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free)—			
	Almonds without shell	...	80 0	"
	" in the shell	...	20 0	"
	" (kagazi) { Persian	...	75 0	"
	" { European	...	45 0	"
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	...	25 0	"
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand	75 0	"
	" other	...	60 0	"
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt	21 0	"
	Currents	...	28 0	"
	Dates, dry, in bags	...	7 12	"
	" wet .. baskets and bundles	...	5 8	"
	" " in pots, boxes, tins and crates	...	8 0	"
	Figs, Persian, dried...	...	12 0	"
	Garlic	...	6 0	"
	Hops	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt	45 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (ālu Bokhara)	...	ad valorem	"
	Raisins, black	...	"	"
	" kishmish, Persian Gulf	...	"	"
	" Munakka " "	cwt	12 0	"
	" other sorts	...	ad valorem	"
	Walnuts, all descriptions	...	"	"
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	"	"
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	ad valorem	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon	...	"	"
	Beef and Pork	...	"	"
	Beche de mer	...	"	"
	Butter	lb	1 6	"
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago	cwt	11 0	"
	Cheese	...	ad valorem	"
	China preserves in syrup	cwt (nett)	25 0	"
	" " dry, candied	lb	0 5	"
	Cocum	cwt	5 0	"
	Fish-maws	...	...	Free.
	Flour	...	ad valorem	Five per cent.
	Ghi	cwt	70 0	"
	Margarine	...	ad valorem	"
	Pork hams	...	"	Free.
	Shark-fins	...	"	"
	Singally and Sozille	...	"	"
	Vinegar in casks	...	ad valorem	Two and one-half per cent.
	" not in casks—			Five per cent.
	Persian	...	"	"
	Indian	...	"	"
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK— <i>contd.</i>				
			Rs. A.	
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split or sliced, from Goa ...	cwt	14 0	Five per cent.
	“ “ “ “ “ Straits and Dutch Indies ...		9 0	“
	“ whole, from Ceylon ...		11 8	“
	“ raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon ...		25 0	“
	“ all other sorts ...		<i>ad valorem</i>	“
	Chillies, dry ...	cwt	15 0	“
	Cloves ...		36 0	“
	“ exhausted ...		14 0	“
	“ stems and heads ...		10 0	“
	“ in seeds, narkavang ...		13 0	“
	Ginger, dry ...		15 0	“
	Mace ...	lb	1 6	“
	Nutmegs ...		0 5	“
	“ in shell ...		0 3	“
	Pepper, black ...	cwt	34 0	“
	“ white ...		60 0	“
	All other sorts of spices ...		<i>ad valorem</i>	“
8	SUGAR, crystallised, beet ...	cwt	15 12	“
	“ “ and soft, refined in China ...		15 12	“
	“ “ “ from Japan ...		15 12	“
	“ “ “ from Egypt ...		15 12	“
	“ “ “ from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above ...		14 12	“
	“ “ “ from Java 16 to 22 Dutch standard ...		13 4	“
	“ “ “ from Java, 15 Dutch standard and under ...		11 0	“
	“ “ “ from Mauritius, equal to 16 Dutch standard and over ...		15 4	“
	Molasses from Java ...		2 8	“
	“ “ other countries ...		2 8	“
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery ...		<i>ad valorem</i>	“
9	TEA, black ...	lb	0 10	“
	“ green ...		0 9	“
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.				
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric ...		<i>ad valorem</i>	“
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar) ...	cwt	3 0	“
	Alum ...		6 8	“
	Arsenic (China mansil) ...		17 0	“
	“ other sorts ...		<i>ad valorem</i>	“
	Copperas, green ...		“	Two and one-half per cent.
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse ...		“	Five per cent.
	Sul ammoniac ...	cwt	36 0	“
	Soda ash ...		4 0	“
	Soda bicarbonate ...		5 8	“
	Sulphate of copper ...		20 0	“
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour ...		7 0	“
	“ “ roll ...		6 0	“
	“ “ rough ...		<i>ad valorem</i>	“
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre, borax, grape-sugar and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, and mineral superphosphates, which are free ...		“	“

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS— <i>contd.</i>			RS. A.	
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloe, black ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	" Socotra ... ..	...	"	"
	Aloe-wood ... ..	...	"	"
	Anti-plague serum ... ..	...	...	Free.
	Asafoetida (hing)	cwt	120 0	Five per cent.
	" coarse (hingra) ... ..	...	80 0	"
	Atary. Persian ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Bānalochar (bamboo camphor)	lb	0 6	"
	Brimstone (amalsara) ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Calumba root	cwt	7 0	"
	Camphor, refined, other than powder	lb	1 4	"
	Camphor, in powder ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Cassia lignea	cwt	17 0	"
	China root (chobchini), rough ... ..	...	10 0	"
	" " " scraped ... ..	...	19 0	"
	Cocaine ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Cubeba	cwt	85 0	"
	Galangal, China	"	10 8	"
	Pellitory (akalkara) ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Peppermint, crystals ... ..	...	"	"
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona ... ..	...	...	Free.
	Salap	cwt	140 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Storax, liquid (rose mellow or salaras)	cwt	40 0	"
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium and tobacco (for which see Schedule III) ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent.	lb	5 0	"
	" " " 50 "	"	5 8	"
	" " " 60 "	"	6 0	"
	" " " 70 "	"	6 8	"
	" " " 80 "	"	7 0	"
	" " " 100 "	"	7 8	"
	" " moist, 10 "	"	2 12	"
	" " " 16 "	"	3 4	"
	" " " 20 "	"	4 0	"
	Aniline ... ..	...	2 0	"
	" dry ... ..	...	4 0	"
	" salts ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Avar bark	cwt	3 12	"
	Buzgand (gulpieta) ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Cochineal	lb	1 4	"
	Gallnuts (myrabolana) ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" Persian	cwt	70 0	"
	Madder or manjit ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Orchilla weed ... ..	...	"	"
	Sappan wood and root ... ..	...	"	"
	Turmeric ... ..	...	"	"
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials ... ..	...	"	"
METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.				
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour [Exceptions which are free: (i) Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification			

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—<i>contd.</i>			Rs. A.	
	in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , exempt; (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay tedders, and rakes; (iii) the following dairy appliances when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; (iv) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, halds, hald cords, hald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and woft forks; (v) box backs and awells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or millowner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill] ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts ...	...	...	Free.
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery ...	...	...	"
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	<i>Note</i> .—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	" " " China ...	...	"	"
	" patent or yellow metal sheets and sheathing, weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers, and plates ...	cwt	65 0	"
	" patent or yellow metal (old) ...	"	35 0	"
	" sheets flat or in rolls, and sheathing, weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" wire ...	...	"	"
	" all other sorts ...	...	"	"
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled ...	...	"	"
	" braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing ...	cwt	65 0	"
	" nails and composition nails ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" old ...	cwt	45 0	"
	" pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs ...	"	62 0	"
	" China, white, copperware ...	lb.	2 4	"
	" foil or dankpana, white, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in. ...	hundred leaves.	3 8	"
	" foil or dankpana, coloured, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in. ...	"	3 12	"
	" wire, including phosphor-bronze ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free ...	...	"	"
	German silver ...	...	"	"
	Gold bullion and coin ...	...	...	Free.
	" leaf ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—<i>contd.</i>		Rs. A.	
16	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—<i>contd.</i>			
	Iron, anchors and cables ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	One per cent.
	.. Lowmoor and similar qualities, all descriptions ... ..	...	"	"
	.. angle, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton	145 0	"
	.. angle, T and hoop other than Lowmoor or Swedish if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	.. bar, Swedish and similar qualities	ton	200 0	"
	.. .. Swedish and similar qualities, nail-rod, round-rod and square, under half an inch in diameter ... ..	...	210 0	"
	.. .. other kinds	"	145 0	"
	.. .. nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter ... ..	...	155 0	"
	.. .. if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	.. beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes ... ..	...	"	"
	.. channel, including channel for carriages ... ..	...	"	"
	.. plate and sheet, Swedish and charcoal ... ..	...	"	"
	.. bars, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated ... ..	...	"	"
	.. plate, other kinds, above $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and strips	ton	150 0	"
	.. sheets, other kinds, up to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick	"	155 0	"
	.. sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, aluminium-coated, chequered, or planished ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	.. sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	240 0	"
	.. hoop ... ..	...	180 0	"
	.. nails, rose, wire, and flat headed	cwt	14 0	"
	.. .. other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	.. nuts and bolts, also hook-bolts and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black ... ..	...	"	"
	.. old	cwt	2 8	"
	.. pig ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	.. pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like ... ..	...	"	"
	.. rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars ... ..	...	"	"
	.. rice-bowls ... ..	...	"	"
	.. ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing ... ..	...	"	"
	.. rivets and washers, all sorts ... ..	...	"	"
	.. wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting ... ..	...	"	"
	.. cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per Imperial gallon under No. 16, namely :—			
	.. Iron cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity	can	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Five per cent.
	.. .. or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity	"	0 2	"
	.. drums, of four gallons capacity—			
	.. (a) With faucet caps	drum	1 0	"
	.. (b) Ordinary	"	0 8	"
	.. all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Lametta ... ..	...	"	"
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests which are free) ... ..	...	"	"
	Quicksilver	lb	3 0	"
	Shot, bird	cwt	26 0	"
	Steel, anchors and cables ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	One per cent.
	.. blooms ... ..	...	"	"
	.. angle, T	ton	145 0	"
	.. .. and hoop, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	.. bars (other than cast steel)	ton	145 0	"
	.. .. Swedish and similar qualities ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	.. .. nail-rod, round-rod and square, under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter	ton	155 0	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—<i>concl'd.</i>			Rs. A.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—<i>concl'd.</i>			
	Steel, bar, galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, planished, or polished	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	One per cent.
	channel, including channel for carriages	...	"	"
	plates above $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, and strips	ton	150 0	"
	sheets up to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick	...	155 0	"
	sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered or planished	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	240 0	"
	hoop	...	180 0	"
	nails	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	...	"	"
	old	cwt	2 8	"
	beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	cast and blistered, including spring and tub steel	...	"	"
	ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	...	"	"
	pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like	...	"	"
	rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars	...	"	"
	rivets and washers, all sorts	...	"	"
	wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	"	"
	cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per Imperial gallon under No. 16, namely :—			
	Steel cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity	can	0 3½	Five per cent.
	" or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity	"	0 2	"
	drums of four gallons capacity :—			
	(a) with faucet caps	drum	1 0	"
	(b) ordinary	"	0 8	"
	all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Tin, block	cwt	125 0	"
	foil, and other sorts	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	"	"
	" tiles or slabs, soft	cwt	50 0	"
	" " " " hard	"	40 0	"
	" all other sorts, including boiler tiles	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	All other sorts of metals	...	"	"
OILS.				
16	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum...	Imperial gallon.	...	One anna and six pies.
	PETROLEUM which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of Jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	PETROLEUM which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose	...	"	"
	Cocconut oil	cwt.	28 0	"
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral including paraffin wax	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED.			Rs. A.	
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton hosiery (for which see No. 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45), and excluding also uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
18	ART, WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free...	...	...	Free.
19	BAMBOOS, common grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves ...	...	...	Free.
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts ...	...	...	...
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms ...	...	...	...
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks, and tiles, cement of all kinds, fireclay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described ...	...	...	...
24	CABINETWARE AND FURNITURE ...	...	...	...
24a	CHALLENGE CUPS OR TROPHIES which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India ... Provided that the articles are certified by the Officer Commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency; and that they have had engraved on them, before being shipped, the object for which presented and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.	...	...	Free.
25	CARRIAGES AND CARRIAGES, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32) ...	...	...	Free.
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof ...	...	...	Free.
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL ...	...	...	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope and Twine made of any vegetable fibre ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
30	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON— Cotton, raw ... " twist and yarn ... " sewing and darning thread ... " piece-goods, hosiery, crochet cotton thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described ...	...	...	Free.
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND ...	...	...	Free.
32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free ...	...	...	Free.
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder ...	...	...	...

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Name of Articles.	For	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED— <i>contd.</i>			Rs. A.	
35	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels ...	...	"	"
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal ...	...	"	"
	Cutch and gambier (natural) ...	cwt	20 0	"
	Gamboge ...	lb	1 12	"
	Gum Ammoniac ...	cwt	30 0	"
	" Arabic ...	"	16 0	"
	" Bdellium ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" Benjamin, raw ...	cwt	34 0	"
	" " cowrie ...	"	80 0	"
	" Bynabol (coarse myrrh) ...	"	24 0	"
	" Olibanum or frankincense ...	...	...	Free.
	" Persian (false) ...	cwt	10 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh ...	"	30 0	"
	Resin ...	"	11 0	"
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom ...	...	"	"
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins ...	...	"	"
40	HORN ...	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, not otherwise described ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free. All band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a Native regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, or by a unit of the Imperial Service Troops, or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the Officer Commanding the regiment or unit or the officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be for the <i>band file</i> exclusive use of the regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty :—			
	Bags for bagpipes.	Key pads for reed instruments.		
	Cardholders.	Ligatures for reed instruments.		
	Carriages (brown or black).	Mouthpieces and caps therefor.		
	Cases for reeds and mouthpieces.	Mutes for brass instruments.		
	Cases (leather or wooden).	Pipe tassels for bagpipes.		
	Chanters, pipe, and practice.	Reeds.		
	Cleaners for brass and reed instruments.	Ribbons for bagpipes.		
	Cord for bagpipes.	Ropes for drums.		
	Crooks.	Sanks and slides for brass instruments.		
	Drums for bagpipes.	Silver buckles for drums.		
	Drum heads.	Silver buttons for drums.		
	Drum sticks.	Springs.		
	Drum flesh hoops.	Snares.		
	Fingertops.	Taps for brass instruments.		
	Green broadcloth for drums.	Valve corks.		
	Green silk ribbon for drums.	Valve tops and needles.	...	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED— <i>contd.</i>		Rs. A.	
42	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE— Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt	300 0	Five per cent.
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lbs. and over ...	"	850 0	"
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lbs. ...	"	750 0	"
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lbs. (other than hollows, centres, and points) ...	"	450 0	"
	Sea-cow or moya teeth, each not less than 4 lbs. ...	"	200 0	"
	Sea-cow or moya teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs. ...	"	175 0	"
	Sea-cow or moya teeth, each less than 3 lbs. ...	"	115 0	"
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silverware, plain } other than	tola	1 2	"
	" embossed or chased ... } European	"	1 6	"
	All other sorts except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
44	JUTE, raw ... ..	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free ...	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free ...	...	...	"
46	MALT ... ..	...	...	"
47	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones ...	...	...	Free.
48	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder and cattle-food of all kinds ...	...	...	"
49	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including linoleum, and tarpaulins ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
50	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Lead, red, dry	cwt	25 0	"
	" white, dry	"	28 0	"
	Ochre, other than European, all colours ...	"	3 0	"
	Paints, composition ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" patent driers ... ..	...	"	"
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	3 4	"
	Verdigris ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Vermillion, Canton	Box of 90 bundles.	150 0	"
	Zinc, white, dry ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	All other sorts, including glue and putty ...	...	"	"
51	PAPER, PAPERBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post which are free ...	...	"	"
	PAPER, articles made of paper and papier-mâché ...	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED— <i>contd.</i>			Rs. A.	
52	PERFUMERY— Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt	110 0	Five per cent.
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	"	20 0	"
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	"	12 0	"
	Rose-flowers, dried	"	25 0	"
	Rosewater	Imperial gallon.	2 8	"
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
53	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER— Bitumen	"	"	"
	Dammer	"	"	"
	Pitch, American and European	"	"	"
	" coal	"	"	"
	Tar, American and European	"	"	"
	" coal	"	"	"
	" mineral	"	"	"
54	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	"	"	Free.
55	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generally known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	"	"	"
56	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	"	"	"
57	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, galleys, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition standing screw and hot press, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal, furniture, paper folding machines and paging and numbering machines, but not including paper	"	"	"
58	RAGS	"	"	"
59	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	"	"	"
60	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trolleys, trucks and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , specifically include therein.	"	"	"
61	SEEDS, except oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India which are free— All sorts	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concl'd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*concl'd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—<i>concl'd.</i>		Rs. A.	
62	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	" white, live ... ..	...	"	"
	" " dead ... ..	...	"	"
	Cowras ... ..	...	"	"
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt	4 0	"
	" yellow, superior quality	"	5 0	"
	" Maldive	"	7 0	"
	" Sankhli	"	125 0	"
	Mother-of-pearl, naere ... ..	...	...	Free.
	Nakhla	cwt	105 0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise-shell	lb	13 0	"
	" nakh	"	5 0	"
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections ... ..	...	...	Free.
64	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb	6 0	Five per cent.
	Floss ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Piece-goods ... ..	...	"	"
	Sewing thread, China ... ..	...	"	"
	Raw silk—Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled	lb	5 0	"
	" from Indo-China and places in China other than Shanghai including re-reeled	"	5 2	"
	Mathow	"	3 8	"
	Panjam	"	2 8	"
	Persian	"	4 8	"
	Siam	"	3 6	"
	White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppon	"	3 8	"
	" " other kinds including re-reeled	"	5 10	"
	" " other kinds of China, including re-reeled	"	6 10	"
	Waste and Kachra ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	All other sorts, including cocoons ... ..	...	"	"
65	SOAP ... ..	...	"	"
66	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals ... ..	...	...	Free.
67	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 51) ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
68	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble ... ..	...	"	"
69	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine ... ..	...	"	"
70	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk ... ..	...	...	Free.
71	TEXTILE FABRICS, not otherwise described ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
72	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise described ... ..	...	"	"
73	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games ... ..	...	"	"
74	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds ... ..	...	"	"
75	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing-rods and lines ... ..	...	"	"
76	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood, not otherwise described ... ..	...	"	"
77	WOOL, raw ... ..	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, including felt ... ..	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
78	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in the Schedule ... ..	...	"	"

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 17th December 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1293.—Captain (Honorary Major) Vincent Cluge French, V.D., to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 2nd November 1915.

Valentine Carl Whybrow Unger to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

Robert Wright to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th November 1915.

John Henry Simpson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 4th November 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Nos. 638-C.—645-C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 13th December 1915.

Posting of officers recently appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service to Provinces shown against their names.

RESOLUTION.

THE undermentioned gentlemen, recently appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service, are, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, allotted to the provinces shown below against their names:—

Mr. Thomas Morton Steven	} Bengal.
.. Thomas Torrance Scott	...	...
.. Thomas James Young Roxburgh	...	...
.. Humfrey Grose-Hodge	...	...
.. Archibald Henry Kemm	...	...
.. Thomas Miller Dow	...	...
.. Abraham Lewis Blank	

2. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

H. WHEELER,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.

Offy. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 21st December, 1915.

No. 92.—The following extract from the Second Supplement dated the 10th November 1915, to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, the 9th November 1915, is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 10th day of November, 1915.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS a state of war now exists between this Country and His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, so that His Majesty's Fleets and Ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the said King or the Bulgarian Government or the Citizens and Subjects thereof, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Law within His Majesty's Dominions, Possessions or Colonies, or elsewhere as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a Commission in the form of the draft annexed hereto, shall issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral to will and require His Majesty's High Court of Justice and the Judges thereof, and His Britannic Majesty's Prize Court in Egypt, His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and the Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and all the Judges of those Courts or other the persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge, for the time being, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations, and the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods as shall belong to the King of the Bulgarians or the Bulgarian Government or to the Citizens or Subjects thereof, or to any other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King or be otherwise condemnable as Prize.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to Our right trusty and well beloved The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, M.P., Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tower Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O., Rear-Admiral Frederick Charles Tudor Tudor, C.B., Commodore Cecil Foley Lambert, R.N., the Most Noble Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., and the Right Honourable Sir Francis John Stephens Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging, and to Our Commissioners for executing that Office for the time being, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a state of war now exists between this Country and His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, so that Our Fleets and Ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the said King or the Bulgarian Government or the Citizens and Subjects thereof, or other persons

inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Admiralty within Our Dominions, Possessions, or Colonies, or elsewhere as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof:

These are, therefore, to authorize and We do hereby authorize and enjoin you, Our said Commissioners, now and for the time being, or any two or more of you, to will and require Our High Court of Justice and the Judges thereof, and Our Prize Court in Egypt, Our Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and Our Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and all the Judges of those Courts or other persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being, and the said High Court and other the said Courts and the Judges thereof and other the persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being are hereby authorized and required to take cognizance of, and judicially to proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods already seized and taken, and which hereafter shall be seized and taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations, and the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the King of the Bulgarians or to the Bulgarian Government or to the Citizens or Subjects thereof, or to any other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King or which are otherwise condemnable as Prize.

In Witness whereof We have caused the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to be put and affixed to these Presents.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this tenth day of November, in the Year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

The 21st December 1915.

No. 827-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in item (c) in column 3 against entry (11) in schedule VI of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely:—

For the words "subject to the conditions that the number of such cartridges does not exceed two hundred in any one year and that they are for the personal use of the licensees" the words "subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) that, save in the case of cartridges for use with rifles of .577/.450 and .500/.450 bores, the number of such cartridges does not exceed two hundred in any one year; and

(b) that the cartridges are for the personal use of the licensees" shall be substituted.

POLITICAL.

The 22nd December 1915.

No. 5062.—The following notifications are published for general information.

Simla, the 2nd November 1915.

No. 4200.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the foreigners specified in the schedule hereunto annexed shall remove themselves from British India from the port of Calcutta by embarking on the S.S. "Golconda" sailing from that port on or about the 15th November 1915 to Holland by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

SCHEDULE.

List of Foreigners in Bengal who are directed to remove themselves from British India.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mrs. Antonie Grimm. | 29. Miss Johanna Bovermann. |
| 2. George Otto Rasch. | 30. Miss Josephine Kobenz. |
| 3. Mrs. Antonie Emilie Helene Rasch. | 31. Miss Toni Marquart. |
| 4. Mrs. Valerie Maria Maximiliana Barbara Lebach. | 32. Miss Anna Maria Pfaff. |
| 5. Mrs. Leopoldine Meier. | 33. Miss Magda Thienen. |
| 6. Karl Meier. | 34. Miss Frida Riderer. |
| 7. Wilhelm Meier. | 35. Mrs. Louise Schoenfeldt. |
| 8. Mrs. Helen Priscilla Radinger. | 36. Miss Anna Baumler. |
| 9. Johann August Wilhelm Radinger. | 37. Miss Elizabeth Schmidt. |
| 10. Mrs. Mariguita Bussenius. | 38. Mrs. Tony Birchum. |
| 11. Johanna Bussenius. | 39. Mrs. Fanny Frim. |
| 12. Mrs. Ludovike Fitzau. | 40. Mrs. Mina Kaufler. |
| 13. Walter Ralph Fitzau. | 41. Mrs. Jenny Ladenheim. |
| 14. Mrs. Paula Kehr. | 42. Harry Ladenheim. |
| 15. Mrs. Elsa Michel. | 43. Mrs. Yettie Leiblein. |
| 16. Kate Michel. | 44. Mrs. Carolina Marcovitch. |
| 17. Mrs. Rebecca Brandes. | 45. Mrs. Esther Plitt. |
| 18. David Brandes. | 46. Mrs. Erlick Rifka. |
| 19. Adolf Brandes. | 47. Mrs. Margarite Hampel. |
| 20. Mrs. Marie Waldhauser. | 48. Mrs. Rosa Martha Meyer. |
| 21. Ernst Waldhauser. | 49. Vera Cholodilde Else Meyer. |
| 22. Elsa Waldhauser. | 50. Gustav Emil Paul Meyer. |
| 23. Reverend Johann Hoffman. | 51. Reverend F. Cadow. |
| 24. Reverend Father Hermann Marie Seitz. | 52. Hans Raimund Schuler. |
| 25. William Ferdinand Pentzke. | 53. Leocade Frederike Schuler. |
| 26. Ludewig Julius August Uebel. | 54. Dorothea Maria Schuler. |
| 27. Carl Hasanbalg. | 55. Mr. Frederik Reinicke. |
| 28. Carl Frederick Albert Brill. | 56. Mrs. Anna Sophia Reinicke. |
| | 57. Miss Yoma Reinicke. |
| | 58. Miss Von Himpe. |
| | 59. Mrs. Mary Humphrey. |

PORT BLAIR.

Delhi, the 21st December 1915.

No. 813-C.—Mr. R. F. Lewis, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for one year and nine months in continuation, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the leave.

H. WHEELER.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

The 19th December 1915.

No. 1028-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in partial modification of the Notification in this Department, No. 14381-W., dated the 4th September 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export from British India of raw cowhides, drysalted or arsenicated, of weight less than 8 lbs. a piece, to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates, with effect from the 2nd January 1916.

The 25th December 1915.

No. 1092 W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 24th day of November 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Cotton wadding;

Cotton wool;

Iron ore of all descriptions

- (2) That the exportation of the following goods which is at present prohibited to all destinations should be prohibited only to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes :—

Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine ;
Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine ;
Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine ;
Lasting tucks or rivets, including iron shoe rivets, for use by hand or machine ;
Steel bills, for use by hand or machine ;
Heel tips ;
Heel tip nails ;
Hobnails of all descriptions ;
Protector studs ;
Screwing wire.

- (3) That the heading "Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth but not including cotton wadding and cotton wool the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations)."

- (4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Railway waggons ;
Soft soap.

- (5) That the exportation of "Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes" which is at present prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

- (6) That the heading "All manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton lace and cotton waste" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "all manufactures and products of cotton except cotton lace, cotton wadding, cotton waste and cotton wool."

- (7) That the heading "China clay including China stone and potter's clay)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "China clay (including China stone, ball clay, and potter's clay)."

- (8) That the exportation of "Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen" should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

- (9) That the heading "Terneplates" and "Tinplates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor respectively the headings "Terneplates and all receptacles made from terneplates" and "Tinplates and all receptacles made from tinplates."

- (10) That the heading "Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Railway material both fixed and rolling stock (except railway waggons the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates)."

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly

ALMERIC FITZROY.

FACTORIES.

The 23rd December 1915.

No. 1106.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely:—

After rule 11 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted namely:—

- 11A. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council,

Power to require that the plant of any factory, etc., which can be utilized for the manufacture of munitions, should be placed at the disposal of the Governor General in Council.

any machinery, tools or other plant for the time being in any factory, workshop or industrial concern can be utilized in the manufacture of munitions of war,

the Governor General in Council, or any officer of Government authorized by him in his behalf, may, by order in writing, require the occupier or other person in charge of such factory, workshop or industrial concern to place at the disposal of the Governor General in Council, at such time and place as may be specified in the order, the whole or any part which may be specified in the order, of such machinery, tools or other plant, and the Governor General in Council may dispose of and use such machinery, tools or plant in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

- (2) Where, in accordance with an order made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), machinery, tools or other plant have been placed at the disposal of the Governor General in Council the Governor General in Council shall pay to the owner of such machinery, tools or other plant such compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order, and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith as in default of agreement may be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of an engineer having knowledge of machinery to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, and such decision shall be final.

- (3) If the occupier or other person in charge of any factory, workshop or industrial concern disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), such occupier or other person shall be deemed to have contravened these rules, and the authority making the order may forthwith take possession of the machinery, tools or other plant specified in the order and may dispose of and use the same in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

C. E. LOW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 24th December 1915.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1310.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of rules 13 and 15 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, shall be in force in the areas specified in the Schedule annexed hereto.

SCHEDULE.

Presidency or Province.	Civil district.
Bombay	Karachi (Sind). Hyderabad (Sind). Ahmedabad. Brouch. Surat. Thana. Bombay City. Kolaba. Ratnagiri. North Kanara.
Madras	South Kanara. Malabar. Tinnevelly. Ramnad. Tanjore. South Arcot. Chingleput. Nellore. Guntur. Kistna. Godaveri. Vizagapatam. Ganjam.
Bihar and Orissa	Puri. Cuttack. Balasore.
Bengal	Midnapore. 24-Parganas. Howrah. Hooghly. Khulna. Bakarganj. Faridpur. Dacca. Tippera. Noakhali. Chittagong.

SCHEDULE—*concl'd.*

Presidency or Province.				Civil district.
Burma	...	...	...	Akyab. Kyaukpadaung. Sandoway. Bassein. Myaungmya. Pyapon. Hanthawaddy. Pegu. Thaton. Amherst. Tavoy. Mergui.
Andamans and Nicobars	...	...	...	The whole.
Aden	...	...	...	The whole of the territory under the jurisdiction of the Resident.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 1311.—With the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction an increase of Rs. 25 per mensem to the Indian pay for British service officers up to the rank of Captain (on promotion) who have been granted commissions from the ranks subsequent to the 1st January 1914 and during the period of the present war. This increase of pay will have effect from the 1st April 1915 in the case of those holding commissioned rank on that date, and from the date of commission in the case of those granted a commission subsequent to that date.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1510M.—The 29th June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Ghatal Municipality in the district of Midnapore, namely:—

The Sub-Deputy Collector, Ghatal	... <i>Ex officio.</i>
Babu Natabar Mukharji.	
„ Kunja Bihari Buxi.	
„ Sricharan Bag.	
„ Gobinda Chandra Mangal.	

No. 1536M.—The 3rd July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Dhulian Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad:—

Babu Sachindra Nath Ray.
„ Pramatha Nath Ray.
„ Hemanta Kumar Ray.
„ Basanta Kumar Ghosh.
„ Hira Lal Bothra.
„ Basanta Kumar Sarkar.
Munshi Bogdad Biswas.
„ Abdul Sobhan.
„ Mahabat Ali Biswas.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint, under section 23 of the Act, Babu Sachindra Nath Ray to be Chairman of the Municipality.

No. 1538M.—The 3rd July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Sirajganj Municipality, in the district of Pabna, under section 23 of that Act, electing Mr. V. G. Smith to be their Chairman.

No. 1515M.—The 30th June 1915.—The following draft of by-laws which have been framed by the Commissioners of the Hooghly Serampore Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of that Act, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th August 1915, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned, through the District Magistrate, before that date will be duly considered.

DRAFT BY-LAWS FOR THE SERAMPORE MUNICIPALITY UNDER SECTION 350 OF BENGAL ACT. III OF 1884.

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these by-laws—

- (1) "Carriage" includes also a motor-car; and
- (2) "Cattle" means cattle as defined in section 3 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).

GENERAL EXCEPTION.

2. As section 34 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), is in force in this Municipality, no act which constitutes an offence under that section should be punishable under by-laws 21, 36 or 54.

PENALTIES.

3. The penalty for the infringement of any of the by-laws shall be—

- (a) a fine not exceeding the sum stated at the foot of the by-law,
- (b) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a similar offence, a fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated in that behalf at the foot of the by-law, and
- (c) in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine, not exceeding the sum (if any) stated at the foot of the by-law as the daily fine, which daily fine may be imposed for each day after written notice of the offence from the Commissioners.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON ROADS.

4. No owner of any carriage or cart shall allow it to be driven on any road by a driver under 14 years of age.

Fine, Rs. 10.

5. No driver shall drive or have in his charge on any road more than one carriage or cart, except in the case of two carts the hinder one of which is securely fastened to the preceding cart.

Fine, Rs. 10.

6. Any person driving a carriage or cart, or riding a bicycle, or driving or riding an animal, or carrying a palanquin, on any road, shall, when passing any vehicle coming from the opposite direction, keep to his left, and shall, when overtaking any vehicle, keep to his right.

Fine, Rs. 10.

7. No person shall drive any of the undermentioned vehicles or animals, or convey any palanquin, on any road, between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, unless lights are provided as follows:—

- (a) every carriage must carry two conspicuous lights one on each side;
- (b) every cart must carry one conspicuous light;

(c) every led horse and every elephant, camel or palanquin must be accompanied by one conspicuous light;

(d) every cycle must carry one conspicuous light in front.

Fine, Rs. 50.

8. No person shall drive any motor-car or ride any motor-cycle, or any tricycle or bicycle, on any road, unless it has attached to it a bell, horn or other suitable signal in good order.

Fine, Rs. 50.

9. No cart shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, carry on any road a load in excess of twenty maunds.

Fine, Rs. 10.

10. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with iron girders, rails, beams, bullas, bamboos, planks or other materials of a similar character which exceed twelve feet in length, unless the cart be accompanied by another person, and be loaded in such a way that no portion of the said materials touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

11. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with bricks, stones or other materials of a similar character, unless such materials be so secured that they cannot fall on to the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

12. No person shall convey on any road bamboos or timber placed on the back of any animal in such a way that any portion of such bamboos or timber touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

13. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, take any elephant or camel along any road.

Fine, Rs. 50.

14. No person shall allow any elephant in his charge to go over any bridge on any road, unless the bridge be constructed of arched masonry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

15. No person shall drive upon a road, at the same time, more than two loaded pack-animals.

Fine, Rs. 10.

16. No person riding or driving a mare on any road shall allow a foal to accompany the mare unless it is secured.

Fine, Rs. 10.

17. No person shall drive a bullock-cart on the centre of any road on which cart-tracks are provided.

Fine, Rs. 10.

18. No person shall sit or sleep on any road so as to obstruct traffic.

Fine, Rs. 10.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON FOOT-PATHS.

19. No person shall wilfully drive or ride any cart, carriage, bicycle, horse or cattle on any foot-path set apart for the use of foot-passengers.

Fine Rs. 10.

PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIONS, ENCKOACHMENTS AND NUISANCES ON OR NEAR ROADS.

20. No person shall abandon, or let loose or negligently allow to get loose, any cattle on or on to any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

21. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, deposit any articles or things on any road except for a temporary purpose, or use any road as a place for keeping any carriage, cart or cattle, or for washing any article, or for any other private purpose:

Provided that, during the months of April, May and June, between the hours of 10 P.M. and 5 A.M., *khatias* may be laid on the side of a road in such a manner as not to cause obstruction or danger to persons using the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

22. No person shall plant a tree on any road without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10.

23. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, make any excavation on any road, or enclose any road or any part thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

24. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, remove turf or cut grass from any road or the slopes thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10.

25. No person shall affix or cause to be affixed to any building, owned or occupied by him, any gutter, spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water, or shall leave in any such building any opening for the discharge of water, in such a way that the water discharged therefrom is thrown or falls upon a road, or into any drain in or near a road, or upon any culvert or platform constructed by such owner or occupier over such drain, except through a down-pipe or other suitable contrivance reaching to the level of the road or drain.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

26. No person shall throw or discharge any stone or missile on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

27. No person shall drive any vehicle across a public drain in or near any road so as to cause damage to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

28. No owner or occupier of land abutting on any road shall fence such land with barbed wire.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

29. No person shall—

- (a) place any burning material in any municipal dust-bin on or near a road, or
- (b) burn in any such dust-bin any paper, leaves, grass, wood or other material.

Fine, Rs. 10.

30. No person shall convey sewage or offensive matter by any road otherwise than—

- (a) in a closely covered receptacle of such description and pattern as are prescribed from time to time by the Commissioners at a meeting, and
- (b) between such hours as are so prescribed.

Fine, Rs. 10.

31. No person shall, on or within sight of any road, kill, or clean the carcass of, any cattle or poultry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

32. No person shall take or drive any carriage or cart over a road or part of a road which is closed under section 201 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or displace any barrier or fence erected under that section.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LETTING-OFF OF FIREARMS, FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS OR BOMBS.

33. No person shall let off any firearms, fireworks, fire-balloons or bombs on or within one hundred yards of any road, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

This by-law shall not apply to the letting off of harmless squibs or crackers.

Fine, Rs. 10.

REGULATION OF THE USE OF, AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES IN REGARD TO, PUBLIC WATER-SUPPLY, BATHING AND WASHING PLACES, STREAMS, CHANNELS, TANKS AND WELLS.

34. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply.

Explanation: The spreading of fishing-nets and the placing of fishing-traps in any such *nala* or watercourse are included in the word "obstruction" as used in this by-law.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

35. No person shall ease himself at the side of or into any river, stream, channel, tank or well which is used by the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

36. Every owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any *nala* or watercourse, which is a source of public water-supply, shall—

- (a) keep such bank free from filth, dense vegetation and other obstruction, and
- (b) at all times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized in this behalf, to have access to such *nala* or watercourse for any purpose of public conservancy.

Fine, Rs. 10.

37. A person cleansing a channel or tank shall not leave any weeds taken therefrom on the slopes or banks of the channel or tank, but shall remove the same altogether within three days.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

38. The owner of every well which is a source of public water-supply shall construct a masonry platform and drains to prevent the surface water falling into the well or stagnating in its vicinity.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

39. No person shall bathe, or shall wash clothes, utensils or any other article, within a distance of ten feet from the lowest platform of any public well or of any filtered water standpipe which is used by the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

40. Except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and under such conditions as they may from time to time prescribe, no person shall use any standpipe or fountain belonging to the Commissioners for any purpose other than drawing water—

(a) for drinking on the spot, or

(b) for carrying away for domestic purposes.

Fine, Rs. 10.

41. No person shall use for any other purpose any drinking trough which is intended for watering cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

42. No person afflicted with leprosy, or suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, shall touch or draw water from any standpipe.

Fine, Rs. 20.

43. No mother, dhungar, or scavenger, while in the discharge of his duty, shall take water from any standpipe or other place used for the supply of drinking water to the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

44. No person shall drink water from any standpipe by putting his mouth to any tap attached to it.

Fine, Rs. 10.

45. No person shall tamper with any street standpost by introducing into them any foreign matter.

Fine, Rs. 20.

46. No person shall let out water from a street standpost for any length of time except for receiving water in a receptacle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

47. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, steep in any tank or ditch any jute, hemp or other vegetable matter which is likely to render the water offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

48. No person shall wash or cause to be washed in any tank or water-course or any other receptacle for water used by the public for drinking or bathing purposes any clothes, bedding or other articles which have been used by a person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

49. No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall bathe in any public bathing place.

Fine, Rs. 10.

50. No male person above twelve years of age shall stand on or near, or bathe or wash in, any bathing-place which has been reserved by the Commissioners at a meeting for the use of females only.

Fine, Rs. 10.

51. No person shall, in any public bathing ghat, behave in such a manner as to cause inconvenience and annoyance to other bathers thereat.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND OFFENSIVE MATTER.

52. No person shall deposit nightsoil in any place not approved by the Commissioners for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

53. No owner or occupier of any garden or agricultural land shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, cause or allow any human excrement to be used for manuring in such garden or land.

Fine, Rs. 50.

54. Every owner or occupier of any house, land or premises, from which sewage or offensive matter is not removed by such owner or occupier, shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality for the removal thereof within such hours as may have been fixed by the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

55. Every owner, occupier or farmer of any market shall remove or cause to be removed therefrom, once in every twenty-four hours, any offensive matter which may have accumulated therein during that period.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES.

56. Every owner or occupier within whose premises any animal dies shall, within six hours after its death, or if the death occurs at night, then within six hours after sunrise, either remove the carcass, at his own expense, to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the disposal of such carcasses, or report the death to the Conservancy Officer of the ward within which such premises are situated.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LATRINES.

57. No male person above twelve years of age, except the Municipal Inspecting Officers for purposes of inspection at such times as the Commissioners may fix in this behalf, shall enter any public latrine intended for the use of females.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DRAINS.

58. No person (except with the special permission of the Commissioners) shall deposit, or cause to be deposited in or on the side of any public drain, any substance or thing which will cause obstruction to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

59. No person shall construct or place over, or by the side of, any public drain, any stall, bridge, platform, building or structure of any kind, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and in such manner as they may direct.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

CREMATIONS AND BURIALS, AND THE DISPOSAL OF CORPSES.

60. No person shall convey a corpse or part of a corpse along any road, unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from view.

Fine, Rs. 10.

61. No person, while conveying a corpse, shall, except for the purpose of ordinary relief or for a religious purpose, deposit it on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

62. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, dispose of any corpse otherwise than by burying or burning it.

Fine, Rs. 10.

63. When lines for graves in any burial place have been marked out by the Commissioners, no person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in such burial place except in such a line.

Fine, Rs. 50.

64. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in a grave constructed of masonry, unless the top of the coffin, or (if no coffin is used) the corpse, is placed at least six feet below the surface.

— Fine, Rs. 50.

65. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry, unless the grave is at least six feet deep.

Fine, Rs. 50.

66. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in a burial-ground at a distance of less than three feet from any other existing grave.

Fine, Rs. 50.

67. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another corpse without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 50.

68. Any person burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse at any burning-ground or burning-ghat, shall cause the corpse and the clothes and other articles brought with it to be completely reduced to ashes.

Fine, Rs. 50.

69. Any person who conveys, or causes to be conveyed, any corpse to any burning-ground or burning-ghat shall burn the same or cause it to be burnt within six hours after its arrival at such ground or ghat.

Fine, Rs. 50.

PREVENTION OF NUISANCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

70. Every owner or occupier of any land shall, within forty-eight hours after service of a notice in this behalf from the Commissioners,—

- (a) clear the land of dirt, dung, bones, ashes, sweepings, nightsoil and other filth, and all other noxious or offensive matter, and
- (b) fence the land so as to prevent the commission thereon of nuisances affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

71. No proprietor, owner, manager, trustee or 'motawali, or person entrusted with the daily supervision, or in charge, of any public place of charity or worship shall keep such place, or any building or premises used in connection therewith, in an insanitary condition.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

72. Every owner or occupier of a meat, poultry, fish or vegetable shop, or a market, bazar or slaughter-house, shall keep the same in a cleanly condition.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent condition, Rs. 50.

73. No person shall sell fish or expose fish for sale in any part of the Municipal Market except in the place specially set apart for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10.

74. Every baker or confectioner who keeps for sale any bread, sweet-meats or other prepared articles of food, and every vendor or hawker of such articles, shall keep the same in a glass-case or other covered receptacle so as to exclude flies and dust therefrom.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

75. When a urinal or latrine has been provided for any market, no person shall satisfy a call of nature at any place within the market, except at the urinal or latrine so provided.

Fine, Rs. 10.

76. No person shall make any aerated water or ice for the purpose of sale except with filtered water and without boiling the same.

Fine, Rs. 50.

77. No person shall retain, purchase or sell clothing found on the dead body of a person who has died from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

78. Every owner or driver of a carriage which has conveyed a person suffering from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease, or a corpse, shall, before using the carriage again, disinfect it with such disinfectants as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

Fine, Rs. 50.

79. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, picket animals, collect carts or form any encampment on any public road or ground not set apart for the purpose, or shall picket or tether any animal so that it can, while so picketed or tethered, reach any public road.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

80. No person shall abandon, or let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

81. No person shall, except for religious purposes, and except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners, beat a drum or tom-tom or blow any high-sounding instrument after 10 P.M. or before 6 A.M.

Fine, Rs. 10.

82. No person shall land boats at any bathing place which has been reserved by the Commissioners at a meeting for the use of females only.

Fine, Rs. 10.

83. The bye-laws which were sanctioned under Government order No. 210M., dated the 2nd February 1906, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1551M.—The 6th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. Brymer to be a Commissioner of the Bhatpara Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. D. S. Craik, resigned.

No. 1553M.—The 6th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Bally Municipality, in the district of Howrah :—

Mr. C. G. H. Danby.	Babu Gopal Chandra Mukharji.
Dr. J. W. Tomb, M.D., D.P.H.	„ Hari Charan Guho.
Mr. J. Elliot.	„ Surendra Nath Bagchi.

Babu Pitambar Banarji.

No. 1517L.S.-G.—The 30th June 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 2nd August 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Hooghly into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with revenue mauza numbers.	Boundaries of the Union.																																																																																																																																										
Hooghly	Sheekhala	Nine	<table><tr><td>Tajpur</td><td>...</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Chucha</td><td>...</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>Awasbati</td><td>...</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>Banamalipur</td><td>...</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Ajumnagar</td><td>...</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Rachunathpur</td><td>...</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Madhopur</td><td>...</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Shachipur</td><td>...</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Bhanta Baral</td><td>...</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>Mukundapur chak</td><td>...</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>Debitati</td><td>...</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Sheekhala (including Nilkantobati, Srirampur, Sripatpur, Deshmukho)</td><td>...</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Patul (including Iswaribati, Chandibati, Sitabandobati, Subolarah)</td><td>...</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Shandhipur</td><td>...</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Tajpur chak</td><td>...</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Hamanandabati</td><td>...</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Harirambati</td><td>...</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Tajpur or Bhandar</td><td>...</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Gurainara chak</td><td>...</td><td>10</td></tr></table>	Tajpur	...	12	Chucha	...	32	Awasbati	...	32	Banamalipur	...	11	Ajumnagar	...	9	Rachunathpur	...	13	Madhopur	...	14	Shachipur	...	15	Bhanta Baral	...	16	Mukundapur chak	...	21	Debitati	...	6	Sheekhala (including Nilkantobati, Srirampur, Sripatpur, Deshmukho)	...	7	Patul (including Iswaribati, Chandibati, Sitabandobati, Subolarah)	...	5	Shandhipur	...	1	Tajpur chak	...	2	Hamanandabati	...	2	Harirambati	...	4	Tajpur or Bhandar	...	8	Gurainara chak	...	10	<table><tr><td>North—</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Villages—</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Harishpur</td><td>...</td><td>317</td></tr><tr><td>RHipur</td><td>...</td><td>251</td></tr><tr><td>Sripatpur</td><td>...</td><td>307</td></tr><tr><td>Pengra chak</td><td>...</td><td>209</td></tr><tr><td>Siraulpukur</td><td>...</td><td>126</td></tr><tr><td>Khas Nasubati</td><td>...</td><td>127</td></tr><tr><td>Gulshipota</td><td>...</td><td>138</td></tr><tr><td>Bakipur</td><td>...</td><td>139</td></tr><tr><td>East—</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Villages—</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Madhubati (Part II)</td><td>...</td><td>29</td></tr><tr><td>Jansalpara</td><td>...</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>South—</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Villages—</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Dhawanthpur</td><td>or</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Moshat</td><td>...</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td>Chuchi</td><td>...</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Krishnapur</td><td>...</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>Barkhardarpur</td><td>...</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>West—</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Villages—</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Phurphura</td><td>...</td><td>142</td></tr><tr><td>Gopalnagar</td><td>...</td><td>141</td></tr><tr><td>Ramchandrapur</td><td>...</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Kashipur</td><td>...</td><td>137</td></tr></table>	North—			Villages—			Harishpur	...	317	RHipur	...	251	Sripatpur	...	307	Pengra chak	...	209	Siraulpukur	...	126	Khas Nasubati	...	127	Gulshipota	...	138	Bakipur	...	139	East—			Villages—			Madhubati (Part II)	...	29	Jansalpara	...	25	South—			Villages—			Dhawanthpur	or		Moshat	...	34	Chuchi	...	20	Krishnapur	...	17	Barkhardarpur	...	18	West—			Villages—			Phurphura	...	142	Gopalnagar	...	141	Ramchandrapur	...	140	Kashipur	...	137
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2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Sheakhala Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 9 members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1567M.—The 8th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the levy, by the Commissioners of the Khulna Municipality, in the district of Khulna, under sub-section (1) of section 279 of that Act, of a water-rate within the Khulna Municipality.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by clause (1) (a) of section 279 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that such water-rate may vary with the distance of houses or lands from the nearest standpipe or other source of water-supply.

3. In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of the first proviso to section 279 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased further to direct that the water-rate shall not be levied upon any house or land within the said Municipality, no part of which lies within a radius of 1,000 feet from the nearest standpipe or other supply of water available to the public.

No. 1571M.—The 8th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Kishorganj Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh :—

Assistant Surgeon, Kishorganj	... <i>Ex-officio</i> .
Munshi Hasmatuddin Ahmad.	
Syed Sha Serajul Huq.	
Babu Sarat Chandra Shaha.	
„ Purna Chandra Ray.	

No. 1573M.—The 8th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Midnapore Municipality in the district of Midnapore :—

Civil Surgeon, Midnapore	...	} <i>Ex-officio</i> .
Superintendent of Police, Midnapore	...	
Mr. N. N. Basu.		
Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmad.		
„ Muhammad-ul Emin Subrawardy.		
„ Muhammad Khoda Newaz.		

No. 1578M.—The 9th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 43 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act IV of 1866), as amended by section 2 of the Calcutta and Suburban Police (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Bengal Act III of 1907), and upon the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Beniapuker Road in the town of Calcutta to be a main thoroughfare for the purposes of that clause.

No. 1597M.—The 10th July 1915.—The Commissioners of the Kotechandpur Municipality, in the district of Jessore, having, at a meeting, requested the Government of Bengal to appoint a Chairman, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. R. Wilkinson, I.C.S., to be their Chairman *vice* Mr. H. C. Maitland, I.C.S., resigned.

No. 1614M.—The 12th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Bazitpur Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh :—

Babu Chandra Kishore Kar. | Babu Kripa Shankar Barman Roy.
Maulvi Karam Newaj.

No. 1620M.—The 13th July 1915.—The following rule framed by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta under clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 138 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), has been sanctioned by the Governor in Council under section 140 of that Act and is hereby published as required by section 141 thereof :—

Rule.

The following fees shall be payable for copies of documents delivered to any applicant under clause (iv) of subsection (2) of section 63 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 :—

	As.
For a copy of the notice ...	2.
" " " plan ...	8 for each sheet.

No. 1622M.—The 13th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Old Malda Municipality, in the district of Malda, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Satis Chand Agarwala to be their Chairman.

No. 1624M.—The 13th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Dinajpur Municipality, in the district of Dinajpur :—

Civil Surgeon	} <i>Ex-officio</i> .
Deputy Inspector of Schools	...	...
Babu Tanka Nath Chaudhuri.	...	...
Maulvi Yakinuddin Ahmad.	...	...
Munshi Jahiruddin Ahmad.			

No. 1626M.—The 16th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the English Bazar Municipality, in the district of Malda, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Bipin Bihari Ghosh to be their Chairman.

No. 1628M.—The 13th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Tangail Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh :—

Subdivisional Officer	...	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tangail	...	
Assistant Surgeon ...	...
Maulvi Qazi Muhammad Sultan Khan.	...	
Khundkar Arhamuddin.		

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint, under section 23 (1) of the Act, the Subdivisional Officer of Tangail to be Chairman, *ex-officio*, of the Municipality.

No. 1565L.S.-G.—The 8th July 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st September 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date, through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Bankura, into a Union, with effect from the 15th September 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with jurisdiction list numbers.	Boundaries of the Union.
Bankura ...	Palashdanga	7	Madaipur (1), Palashdanga (2), Putharbandi (3), Jaynagar (4), Balarampur (5), Narayanpur (6), Harardanga (7), Alamipur (8), Metia (9), Ekasama (10), Basudebpur (including Debipara) (11), Kanali Rani (Rangamatia) (12), Dayarampur or Dayalpur (Kuldanga) (13), Nabagram (26), Bandirampur (27), Basudebpur (37), Grampushkarini (38), Kaneti (25).	North—The Damodar River East—Soldanga, Pirizpur, Jot-Chandi Jijir. South—Jayrampur, Srikrishnapur or Bidyadharpur, Nandarampur, Kirtanpur, Samantabandi, Shahapur, Birchandpur, Grampushkarini (jurisdiction list No. 40), Harktola, Benchigaria, Belgaria. West—Thana Gangajul Ghati.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Palashdanga Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

No. 1576L.S.-G.—The 9th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 37 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Chapter II of Part I of that Act relating to Union Committees to the district of Dacca with effect from the 15th July 1915.

No. 1603 L.S.-G.—The 12th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 37 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Chapter II of Part I of that Act relating to Union Committees to the district of Bogra, with effect from the 15th July 1915.

Bogra.

K. C. DE.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1645 M.—The 16th July 1915.—The Commissioners of the Vishnupur Municipality, in the district of Bankura, having, at a meeting, requested Government to appoint their Chairman, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 (2) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), to appoint the Subdivisional Officer of Vishnupur to be Chairman of the said Municipality.

No. 1647 M.—The 16th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. Henton to be a Commissioner of the Howrah Municipality, in the district of Howrah, *vice* Mr. R. P. L. Townshend.

No. 1649 M.—The 16th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Muktagacha Municipality in the district of Mymensingh:—

Maulvi Khundkar Abdul Halim.

„ Saidur Rahman.

Babu Brajendra Narayan Acharji Chaudhuri.

No. 1665 M.—The 19th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. R. Murray to be a Commissioner of the Titagarh Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. J. Shepherd, resigned.

No. 1670 M.—The 19th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Narainganj Municipality in the district of Dacca:—

Mr. R. J. Smith.

„ W. G. Hutchison.

Mr. H. M. Shircore.

„ A. L. Godden.

No. 1672M.—The 19th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Rangpur Municipality, in the district of Rangpur, under section 23 of that Act, electing Raja Gopal Lal Ray to be their Chairman.

No. 1674M.—The 19th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 37G of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the scheme submitted by the Commissioners of the Uttarpara Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, for providing a water-supply to that Municipality, the particulars of which were published with Notification No. 806M., dated the 26th March 1915, at pages 71 and 72 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem.

No. 1677M.—The 19th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. Richard to be a Commissioner of the Bhatpara Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. D. W. Melville, resigned.

No. 1686M.—The 20th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality, in the district of Dacca :—

The Civil Surgeon of Dacca	...	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
The Additional District Magistrate of Dacca	...	
Nawab Khawja Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur.		
Nawabzada Khawja Alimulla.		
Qazi Raziuddin Ahmad.		
Khan Bahadur Qazi Alauddin Ahmad.		
The Revd. Harold Bridges.		

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1704M.—The 22nd July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2) of the Bengal Public Parks Act, 1904 (Bengal Act II of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the following three blocks which form a portion of "Observatory Hill," in the town of Darjeeling, and the boundaries of which are, respectively, as follows:—

BLOCK I.

Boundaries.

North and East—The East Mall Road.

South—Ada Villa Location.

West—Southfield Location, Darjeeling Gymkhana Club land, and St. Andrew's Church land.

BLOCK II.

Boundaries.

North and North-East—The East Mall Road.

East—Block I.

South—Gymkhana Club land.

South-West—The public road to the Gymkhana Club.

BLOCK III.

Boundaries.

North—The public road to the Gymkhana Club.

South-East—The point where the said public road meets the West Mall Road.

South and West—The West Mall Road.

North-West—The point where the public road to the Gymkhana Club meets the East Mall Road.

No. 1718M.—The 24th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1888 (Bengal Act III of 1884), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Sherpur Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh :—

Rai Charu Chandra Chaudhuri Bahadur.
Maulvi Chaudhuri Barhanuddin Ahmad Siddiq.
„ Saiyid Siraj-ul Haq.
„ Saiyid Shahabuddin.

No. 1720M.—The 24th July 1915.—In exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 9A (2) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the South Barrackpore Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas shall be sub-divided, with effect from the 1st January 1916, into two municipalities, viz., (1) Barrackpore and (2) South Barrackpore, the boundaries of which are to be as follows :—

(1) Boundaries of the Barrackpore Municipality.

North—Mauzas Palta, Ichapur and Babanpore.

East—Mauzas Jaffarpur, Mohaupur, Chak Katalia, mauza Ruirja and kismat Patulia.

South—Titagarh khal up to the western fencing of the Eastern Bengal State Railway line, then a line to the south along the fencing, including the Titagarh Railway station premises, then the southern boundary of mauza Titagarh and kismat Patulia.

West—The Barrackpore Cantonment and the river Hooghly.

(2) Boundaries of the South Barrackpore Municipality.

North—Kharda khal, then a line running north along the drain on the east side of the Grand Trunk (or Barrackpore Trunk) Road up to the north-west corner of Nripendra Nath Bose's garden, then a straight line along the north of Nripendra Nath Bose's garden up to the western fencing of the Eastern Bengal State Railway line, then a line to the north along the western fencing of the Eastern Bengal State Railway line, then a line to the east along the southern boundary of mauza Titagarh and kismat Patulia.

East—Mauza Kerulia, Kharda khal and a line going south along the Eastern Bengal State Railway line to the Ekford Road crossing.

South—Panchanantala Road, Bagdipara Road, Madhu Sudan Sarkar's Garden Road up to the Barrackpore Trunk Road, then a line running south along the Grand Trunk Road to the Ekford Road, then the Ekford Road up to the Eastern Bengal State Railway line.

West—River Hooghly.

2. Neither of the two municipalities shall be inserted in the first or second schedule of the Act, and the number of Commissioners of each of the municipalities shall be 9.

No. 1721M.—The 24th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

(1) the Barrackpore Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, as it will be reconstituted with effect from the 1st January 1916, shall, for the purpose of the election of Commissioners, be divided into wards, as shown in columns 1 to 3 of the following table, and

(2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 4 of that table :—

Number of Ward.	Name of Ward.	Boundaries of Ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward.
1	2	3	4
I	Nona-Chandanpukur...	North—Mauzas Palta, Ichapur and Babanpur ... East—Mauzas Jafferpur and Mohanpur. South—Baraset Road. West—Barrackpore Cantonment.	2
II	Chanak ...	North—Baraset Road including that road ... East—Chak Katalia. South—Drain along the southern boundary of the Governor's Park (Viceregal Park old), the the Barrackpore School Road (this road being included in ward Talpukur), then to north along the Grand (or Barrackpore) Trunk Road, then to east along the Shikiri-para Road continued by Harakissen Sarker's Road (these two roads being included in ward Chanak), then a straight line joining the eastern extremity of Harakissen Sarker's Road with the junction of the mauza boundaries of Katalia and Raiyah. West—Barrackpore Cantonment and River Hooghly.	1
III	Talpukur ...	North—The southern boundary of ward Chanak but including the Barrackpore School Road. East—Mauza Raiyah. South—Tittaghar Khal, including the khal. West—River Hooghly.	2
IV	Musalmanpara ...	North—Tittaghar Khal ... East—Mauza Raiyah and kismat Patulia. South—Southern boundary of mauza Tittaghar (and kismat Patulia). West—Fencing on the western side of the Eastern Bengal State Railway line including the Tittaghar Railway station premises.	1

No. 1733M.—The 26th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Kalna Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Jatindra Nath Basu Mallik to be their Chairman.

No. 1736M.—The 26th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 9A of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the number of the Commissioners of the Kushtia Municipality in the district of Nadia from 12 to 15.

No. 1738M.—The 26th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 290 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council makes the following rules subject to which the Commissioners of the Barisal Municipality may allow communication-pipes to be laid down from the

service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to premises within the Municipality for domestic purposes only :—

Rules for the grant to private premises in the Barisal Municipality of house-connections for domestic purposes in connection with the filtered water-supply.

1. So long as the Commissioners deem it practicable and consistent with the maintenance of an efficient water-supply, they may allow any owner or occupier of a house paying a water-rate imposed under the provisions of Part VII of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, on the annual value of such house, when such annual value is not less than Rs. 100, to lay down communication-pipes from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to such house for domestic purposes only, subject to the following rules and conditions.

2. The owner or occupier of any house requiring water to be laid on to such house for domestic purposes, or requiring any addition or alteration to an existing water-supply, must apply for the same on a printed form to be supplied free of cost at the Municipal office. Every such applicant for a house-connection shall pay a sum equal to one-third of the annual valuation of his holding, or in case where the one-third of the valuation is below Rs. 100, the sum of Rs. 100.

3. A fee of Rs. 5 per cent. on the estimated cost for all works covering the house-connections must be paid to the Commissioners by such owner or occupier for each house-connection before any work is commenced, such fee to be in addition to all other costs and charges imposed under these rules.

4. Each house must have a separate connection, and extensions from the communication-pipes of one house to another shall not be permitted.

5. The owner or occupier of the house in respect of which the connection is required must pay the entire cost of the connection, including the supply and fixing of the fittings referred to in rule 7, and must also pay the cost of such alterations in, or repairs to, roads, drains, sewers, gas or water-mains or pipes, and the cost of such other works as may be necessitated by, or result from, the work of making such connection.

6. (1) The work required may, at the option of the Commissioners, either be carried out by the Commissioners themselves at the expense of the owner or occupier of the house in respect of which the work is required, or may be carried out by a person or firm employed by such owner or occupier and approved by the Commissioners.

(2) The work must be done under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Commissioners in this behalf, and no connection must be made with the Municipal water-main, except at such time as may be appointed and in such position as may be selected by an authorised Municipal officer.

7. A house-connection shall comprise the following parts of fittings :—

- (a) a brass or gun-metal ferrule inserted in the main supply pipe,
- (b) a galvanized iron communication-pipe from the ferrule to the metre,
- (c) a stop-cock and its surface-box,
- (d) a metre,
- (e) service-pipe from the stop-cock to the taps, and
- (f) taps.

8. (1) All the fittings referred to in rule 7 shall be exact duplicates of standard samples kept in the office of the Commissioners and approved by them in meeting.

(2) All fittings shall be inspected and tested and stamped by an officer of the Municipality before being fixed.

(3) If any owner or occupier shall desire to adopt any fitting of a pattern different from the standard pattern, he must present such fitting for the approval of the Chairman, and any fittings so presented may, if considered satisfactory by the Chairman, be stamped, and samples thereof may be purchased and placed among the standard fittings.

9. The size of ferrules and the diameter of communication-pipes referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of rule 7 and the number of taps shall be fixed according to the following scale:—

Annual valuation.		Size of ferrule.	Diameter of communication-pipe.	Number of taps.
Under Rs. 300	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	1
From „ 300—499	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	2
„ „ 500—1,500	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	3
Over „ 1,500	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	4

10. The house-connection, when fitted in position, must be capable of standing a pressure of 100 feet, and no water shall be supplied until this test has been applied by the Commissioners.

11. (1) On every communication-pipe a brass or gun-metal stop-cock having the same waterway as such pipe shall be placed as near as practicable to the point where that pipe enters the house to be supplied.

(2) The stop-cock shall be built in a brick chamber provided with a cast-iron surface cover-box so designed that it can be locked, and the key of this box shall remain under the control of the Chairman.

(3) The stop-cock shall be capable of adjustment, so that the supply to the house may be regulated thereby.

12. (1) The metre shall be placed as near to the stop-cock as possible and in a position where it can be conveniently examined.

(2) The metre must be fixed in a brick chamber covered over with a cast-iron surface-box of approved pattern.

(3) Subject to the provisions of rule 13, no metre must be touched or interfered with in any way except with the permission of the Chairman.

13. The Commissioners shall depute an authorised person to read every metre not less than once a quarter, and shall give notice to the occupier at least twenty-four hours before the reading is recorded.

14. (1) Every owner or occupier of any holding in respect of which a connection has been made under these rules shall be entitled to a supply of—

(a) 756 gallons of water per quarter for each rupee, and

(b) a further proportionate number of gallons per quarter for every additional fraction of a rupee.

paid by him quarterly as water-rate in respect of such holding.

(2) For all water in excess of the amount allowed under sub-rule (1) such owner or occupier shall be charged quarterly as follows:—

	Per 100 gallons. Rs. A.
(a) For any excess quantity of water not exceeding one-half of the amount of the free allowance	0 6
(b) For any excess quantity of water exceeding one-half of the amount of the free allowance, but not exceeding the amount of the free allowance	0 8
(c) For any excess quantity of water exceeding the amount of the free allowance, but not exceeding twice the amount	0 12
(d) For any excess quantity of water exceeding twice the amount of the free allowance	1 4

15. If the owner or occupier of any house which is supplied with water under these rules shall refuse or neglect to pay any of the fees or charges imposed in accordance with these rules for a space of 14 days after he has been served with a notice of demand for the same, the Commissioners may, at any time after the expiration of that period and without further notices, disconnect any pipe forming part of the connection made in respect of such houses and may recover the cost of disconnecting such pipe from such owner or occupier.

Provided that the disconnection of such pipe shall not relieve any persons from any liabilities which he may have incurred under these rules.

16. Every tap shall be of the same size as the pipe to which it is attached and shall be of brass and of the pattern known as screw-down. Every tap shall be at least 3 feet above the road level.

17. The owner or occupier of buildings having communication-pipes shall not be allowed to store water in masonry reservoirs, except with the special sanction of the Municipal Commissioners.

No. 1735M.—The 26th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

- (1) the four wards of the Kushtia Municipality in the district of Nadia, Nadia shall, for the purpose of the election of Commissioners, be divided into five wards as shown in columns 1 and 2 of the following table, and
- (2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 3 of the table:—

Number of ward.	Boundaries of wards.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
1	2	3
I	North—River Gorai	2
	East—River Kaliganga	
	South—The southern boundary of the Municipality from a pillar on the bank of the Kaliganga river to Kalisankerpur Lane ...	
	West—The eastern edge of Kalisankerpur Lane from the point where it meets the present southern boundary of the Municipality to the junction of Kalisankerpur Lane and Aruapara Road, thence the eastern edge of Aruapara Road to its junction with the Raja's Kutchery Road, thence the eastern edge of the Raja's Kutchery Road to the Eastern Bengal State Railway crossing, and then the eastern edge of Barwaritola Road up to the bank of the river Gorai ...	
II	North—River Gorai	2
	East—Eastern edge of Barwaritola Road from the river Gorai to the Eastern Bengal State Railway crossing	
	South—Eastern Bengal State Railway southern fencing starting from the Railway crossing connecting the Barwaritola Road and the Raja's Kutchery Road to the point where it meets the Aruapara Bye-lane ...	
	West—Eastern edge of Aruapara Bye-lane from the Railway southern fencing to the junction of Aruapara Bye-lane and high road, thence the eastern edge of Durga Das Banerji's Street to its junction with Bazar Road, then the eastern edge of Bazar Road up to its junction with Goalapara Ghat Road, and then the eastern edge of Goalapara Ghat Road to the bank of the river Gorai	

Number of ward.	Boundaries of wards.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
1	2	3
III	<i>North</i> —River Gorai	2
	<i>Eas.</i> —Same as western boundary of Ward II ...	
	<i>South</i> —Eastern Bengal State Railway southern fencing from Aruapara Bye-lane to the crossing of Bireswar Chatterji's Street ...	
IV	<i>West</i> —Eastern edge of Bireswar Chatterji's Street from Railway southern fencing to high road, then the northern edge of the high road up to its junction with the Lutfur Munshi Street, then the eastern edge of Lutfur Munshi Street to the bank of the river Gorai	2
	<i>North and West</i> —River Gorai and old bed of the Gorai	
	<i>East</i> —Eastern edge of Lutfur Munshi Street ...	
V	<i>South and West</i> —Northern edge of high road from its junction with Lutfur Munshi Street to its junction with the Strand Road, thence the western edge of Strand Road to its junction with Dadapur Road, thence the northern edge of Dadapur Road to the old bed of the Gorai	2
	<i>North</i> —Northern edge of Strand Road from its junction with Bhadalia Road to its junction with the high road, thence the northern edge of high road to its junction with the Bireswar Chatterji's Street, then the eastern edge of Bireswar Chatterji's Street up to the southern fencing of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, then the Railway southern fencing to the Raja's Kutchery Road	
	<i>East</i> —Same as the western boundary line of the Ward No. I from the Railway crossing of Raja's Kutchery Road to the southern boundary line of the Municipality as defined in Notification No. 540T.M., dated 19th June 1912	
	<i>South</i> —The southern boundary line of the Municipality (as defined in Notification No. 540T.M., dated 19th June 1912) starting from Kalisankerpur Lane to the junction of the Kelleher Road and the Bhadalia Road	
	<i>West</i> —The western boundary of the Municipality from the junction of Bhadalia Road and Kelleher Road to a pillar to the north of the Dadapur Road	

2. This cancels Notification No. 354M., dated the 24th January 1896, published at page 23, Part 1B, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th February 1896.

No. 1722M.—The 24th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. 24-Parganas. Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

(1) the South Barrackpore Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas, as it will be constituted with effect from the 1st January 1916, shall, for the purpose of the election of Commissioners, be divided into wards, as shown in columns 1 to 3 of the following table, and

(2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 4 of that table :—

Number of Ward.	Name of Ward.	Boundaries of Ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward.
1	2	3	4
I	Rohora	<p><i>North</i>—A straight line along the north of Nripendra Nath Bose's garden, then to north along the western fencing of the Eastern Bengal State Railway line, then to east along the southern boundary of mauza Tittaghar and Kismat Patulia.</p> <p><i>East</i>—Mauza Karulia.</p> <p><i>South</i>—Khardah Khal.</p> <p><i>West</i>—Drain on the east side of the Grand Trunk Road.</p>	2
II	Khardah	<p><i>North</i>—Khardah Khal</p> <p><i>East</i>—Khardah Khal joining the Grand (or Barrackpore) Trunk Road.</p> <p><i>South</i>—Mohit Mohan Goswami's Road (part of Rashkhola Road joining the southern extremity of Pran Krishna Biswas's Road and Shyam Sunder Ghat Road near Khardah Middle Vernacular School), then Shyam Sunder Ghat Road up to River Hooghly.</p> <p><i>West</i>—River Hooghly.</p>	1
III	Rashkhola	<p><i>North</i>—Mohit Mohan Goswami's Road from the junction of Promatha Nath Mukherji's Road to the southern extremity of Pran Krishna Biswas's Road, thence part of the Rashkhola Road up to the junction of the Shyam Sunder Ghat Road, then Shyam Sunder Ghat Road to River Hooghly, including these roads in the Rashkhola Ward.</p> <p><i>East</i>—Promatha Nath Mukherji's Road.</p> <p><i>South</i>—Nathu Pal's Ghat Road.</p> <p><i>West</i>—River Hooghly.</p>	1
IV	Kulinpara	<p><i>North</i>—Khardah Khal and the northern boundary of wards Khardah and Rashkhola, including Nathu Pal's Ghat Road (Kulinpara Road).</p> <p><i>East</i>—Eastern Bengal State Railway line.</p> <p><i>South</i>—Panchananantola Road, Madhusudan Sarkar's Garden Road, then to south along the Grand Trunk Road, then to east along Ekford Road.</p> <p><i>West</i>—River Hooghly.</p>	2

K. C. DE.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1780M.—The 30th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of Bengal Act, IV of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ismail Ebrahim Solaiman Salehji to be a member of the Muhammadan Burial Board, *vice* the late Shamsul Ulama Maulvi Ahmed, deceased.

No. 1782M.—The 2nd August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 69B (ii) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules for the guidance of Commissioners of Municipalities in matters connected with the carrying out of the purposes of section 69 (1) (ii) of that Act so far as they relate to the supply of water, which were published under Government Notification No. 1473M., dated the 23rd May 1914, at pages 220—222 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th idem :—

- (i) *For the word “professional” in the first line of rule 6 substitute the word “engineering.”*
- (ii) *For rule 16 substitute the following :—*

“The chemical and bacteriological analysis of water from each water-works shall be carried out once a quarter in the laboratory of the Sanitary Commissioner and the results of the analysis shall be communicated to the Municipality and laid before the Commissioners at a meeting.”
- (iii) *After rule 16 add the following as rule 16A :—*

“The Sanitary Commissioner after his inspection shall forward a copy of his remarks concerning water-works to the Sanitary Engineer.”

No. 1800L.S.-G.—The 2nd August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915 and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Dacca into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union (thana Manikganj).	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Manikganj	9	Bandutia. Kashimpur. Kapatipara. Seota. Gangadharpetti. Porra. Nadibal-banta. Naokhanda. Nabagram. Barai. Malancha. Rainta. Char Rainta. Dhakuapara (known as Matta). Hijuli. Ohar Hijuli. Matta Patal. Dasara. Boaha. Bentha. Bengrai. Baliabil. Kuser char. Sarundi. Bagjuri. Sonakandar.	<p><i>On the North.</i></p> <p>Manora. Jayra. Bhul Jayra. Narengai. Beitara. Khilinda. Dergaon. Mahespur. Baichail. Nutan Baichail.</p> <p><i>On the East.</i></p> <p>Diara Bhabanipur. Khas Mahespur. Kalikapur Matta or Matta. Diara Bhadutia alias Gopalpur.</p> <p><i>On the South.</i></p> <p>Nalora. Bangora. Santoshpur. East Uriajani. West Uriajani. North Bartha. Bara Barail.</p> <p><i>On the West.</i></p> <p>Sukai. Pach Barail. Bentha (west bank). Tati Kalan. Bhat Bhaur. Dighi.</p>

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the Manikganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

No. 1778L.S.-G.—The 30th July 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Munshiganj).	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj	I	Munshiganj ... 77 Silmandi ... 78 Baikhar ... 81 Deobhog ... 80 Darichar ... 79 Tarki-Ramjanbager, Ati-rikta-char ... 89 Panchasar ... 71 Miraswarai ... 72 Ganakpara ... 75 Kotgaon ... 76 Purba Muktarpur ... 73 Bag Mamudali ... 74 Chapatali ... 82	North—Dhaleswari river and Paschim Muktarpur. South—Barokewar, Mohakali, Ramsing and Kalinji-para. East—Rivers Dhaleswari and Megna and Char Masura. West—Paschim Muktarpur, Feringibazar, Ramgopalpur, Sakharibazar, Ballalbari, Gobindapur, Kalinji-para and Ramsingh.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Munshiganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1828M.—*The 5th August 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Bally Municipality, in the district of Howrah, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Rajendra Nath Set to be their Chairman.

No. 1843M.—*The 7th August 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Midnapore Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Upendra Nath Maiti to be their Chairman.

No. 1847M.—*The 7th August 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Tamluk Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji to be their Chairman.

No. 1874M.—*The 10th August 1915.*—The following draft of amendments which have been proposed by the Commissioners of the Chittagong Municipality to the rules framed by them under sub-section (1) of section 241 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and sanctioned by Government under sub-section (2) in Notification No. 171T.M., dated the 3rd May 1912, published at pages 85-87 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th *idem*, and which the Governor in Council proposes to sanction, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft amendments will be taken into consideration on the 20th September 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by

the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered.

Draft amendments.

(1) For rule 1 substitute the following, namely :—

1. (1) The ground or lowest floor of every house erected or re-erected must be constructed at such level as will admit of the construction of a drain sufficient for the effectual drainage of the house, and,—in order to permit of the drainage being led, either directly or indirectly, into a municipal sewer or drain existing at the time, or proposed,—the plinth must be constructed at the following levels :—

(a) in the case of a house within 25 feet of the centre of any road constructed or proposed not less than 2 feet above the centre or crest of that road ;

(b) in all other cases—not less than 2 feet above the level of the compound—except in cases where the level of the compound is not less than 1 foot above the level of the nearest road in which case the plinth must be at least 1 foot above the level of the compound.

(2) In cases falling under clause (b), the site must first be inspected and sanctioned by the Chairman, to ensure its suitability from a sanitary point of view.

(2) In sub-rule (1) of rule 21 after the word " house " insert the following :—

" which is estimated to cost Rs. 1,000 or over."

(3) After rule 21 add the following, namely :—

22. (1) Every application for permission to erect a house which is estimated to cost less than Rs. 1,000, must be submitted on a printed form (to be supplied free of cost by the Commissioners), in which the position of the site and the number assigned to it in the assessment book must be stated and shall be accompanied by—

(a) rough plans containing full dimensions,

(b) specifications, and

(c) a detailed description of the proposed structures.

(2) The rough plans must be in duplicate and must show the exact position of the land, with the exact boundaries of the plots and adjoining roads and the position of all buildings existing and proposed to be erected as well as the site or sites of latrines and the entrances to them for the purposes of cleaning.

(3) The specifications accompanying the plans must give a detailed description of the mode of construction of the buildings proposed, and must also show the purpose for which the buildings are to be used, and the estimated cost thereof.

No. 1859 L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—Under rule 9 of the rules framed under section 4 of the Local Authorities' Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914), it is hereby notified for general

Burdwan.

information that the Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the District Board of Burdwan for a loan of Rs. 1,28,000 from Government bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and repayable in 30 equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 5,715-2-4 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said district.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE DISTRICT BOARD.											
REPAYMENT OF LOAN.				REVENUE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS).				EXPENDITURE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS).			

In addition to the details required on the reverse information should be given below under the following heads:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) If the ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan, the particular steps which the Local Board has taken, or has agreed to take, in order to make good the deficiency. | The expenditure of the District Board is to be adjusted in such a way that all the charges of the proposed loan be met without difficulty. |
| (b) Possible means of increase in the revenues of the Local Board. | Not necessary. (If necessary, tolls on bridges.) |
| (c) A statement of all outstanding loans specifying in respect of each loan the date when taken, the purpose (very briefly), the amount, the annual charges involved, and the amount still payable. | No outstanding loan. |
| (d) Any explanations in regard to receipts and expenditure to show the true financial position of the Local Board when such position is otherwise than the ordinary surplus would indicate. | |

No. 1853 L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the Magistrate of the district will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Bogra into a Union with effect from the 1st October 1915:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Adamdighi).	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	Santahar	7	318. Teorpara. 308. Dandama. 290. Haludghor. 289. Sitahar or Santahar. 291. Baroania. 292. Mansail. 293. Arazi Kashipur. 294. Tarapur. 295. Kashipur. 299. Arazi Bulaki. 296. Chatni. 317. Dhaukuri. 310. Sanjira or Sanduria. 297. Dhakra or Daikara. 298. Parera. 340. Uthrail. 320. Arazi Kashba. 316. Kaetpara. 339. Bannigaon. 307. Prosadkhali. 315. Kashimalipur. 311. Arazi Jayram. 319. Kalsa. 312. Kashikuri. 313. Kashikuri. 300. Praunathpur. 314. Kashikuri Najai. 309. Mollapara. 301. Dariapur. 302. Bil Bhonra or Rakuladaha.	West—Rajshahi district. South— Ditto. East—Rajshahi district and Guni- pur (304), Kadma (306), Arazi Bamni- gaon (343), Gurtia (342), Arazi Kalakuri (341), Paikpara (338), Dalimba (336). North—Indail (329), Chak Shiraj (328), Singra (325), Teghari Mukta (324), Murarikuri (323), Kamal Dogachi (322), Pota 321, Kashba (288).

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Santahar Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 1854 L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the Magistrate of the district will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Bogra into a Union, with effect from the 1st October 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Panchabibi).	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	(Khanjanpur), Jaipurhat.	7	446. Hatil. 524. Debipur. 448. Salla Bugurk. 447. Sikna Khanjanpur. 517. Ausgari. 518. Chak Gopal. 520. Maudalpara. 521. Kalurpara. 519. Debipur. 523. Toghbar Bisha. 504. Chak Mohan. 503. Tazpur. 502. Rukindipur. 509. Masulipara. 513. Basudolpur. 512. Kazisabar. 508. Noapara. 507. Salla Khord. 506. Mohrul. 251. Keshabpur. 444. Kashiabari. 443. Ismailpur. 442. Govindapur. 449. Jhaubari. 450. Jaipur. 250. Bamankunda. 445. Paruakola. 526. Bara Gourangapur. 254. Balarampur. 253. Karingara. 248. Jamunapara. 252. Belamla. 249. Mangnipara. 529. Harial. 528. Sudamatpur. 527. Baikunthapur. 522. Manshapur.	North —Gahpur (255), Kurail (256), Apail Pura (325), Rasulpur (237). West —Ghasuria (246), Jitapur (247), Chak Syam (244), Uttar Jaipur (248), Paora (461), Bhela Buzruk (516), Nakuria (516), Chakjaipur (514), Chakbarunja (481), Sagarpur (482), Debipur (510), Kanti (511). South —Bhatesa (491), Nurpur (505), Pali (501), Chak Babun (548). East —Narayanpur (547), Dadra Jantigram (546), Bheti (525), Bambu (545), Harail (531), Harail Bambu (530), Punahi (441), Purania (326).

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Jaipurhat Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members, appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 1855 L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the Magistrate of the district will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), His Excellency the

Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Bogra, into a Union, with effect from the 1st October 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Panchabibi).	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	Hili ...	7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Artair. 8. Chaknandan or Bura Hili. 2. Chak Binahani. 7. Hili. Kumarpara Hili. 12. Dhananda or Dharanjan. 19. Chimpur or Sindhapur. 13. Bhabunandapur. 17. Basudevpur. 14. Palisankar. 15. Makurmura. 11. Pirali-Pitambarpur. 10. Hakimpur or Hasimpur. 9. Chandipur. 18. Kadirpur. 57. Chakkalu. 66. Ramchandrapur with Paikpara. 58. Gangaprasad. 67. Khorda. 63. Gopalpur. 61. Jaidevpur. 64. Bhimpur. 62. Krishnapur. 193. Shekta. 65. Shamscherchak. 69. Solahati. 70. Chakmohohar. 16. Mainsulkhurd. 68. Kutahara or Kathara. 75. Barabagjana. 72. Bagjana. 71. Ghorapas. 73. Bangla or Badla. 56. Chak Balocha. 60. Mere Ramvadrapur. 	<p><i>North.</i></p> <p>District Dinajpur.</p> <p><i>West.</i></p> <p>Mariartair 3, Baikunthpur 6, Chakpali 20, Damodarpur 21, Chechra 23, Suratpur 25, Ram-bhadrapur 26, Damura 59, Ratanpur 53, Chak-Simulia 55, and Mere Kamarpur 76.</p> <p><i>South.</i></p> <p>Chandipur 74, Koktar 78, Barausa 188, Chelbela 189, Pakuria 190.</p> <p><i>East.</i></p> <p>Bhalukgari 191, Barkul 192, Jibanpur 194, Amoil 195 and district Dinajpur.</p>

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Hili Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members, appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 1856 L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the Magistrate of the district will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885). His Excellency the

Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Bogra into a Union with effect from the 1st October 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Sarikandi).	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	Sonatala ...	7	31. Nityanandapur. 32. Lahuripara. 33. Char Gachha. 36. Agunatair. 34. Gopai 35. Sahabajpur. 45. Bishupara. 43. Garh Fatehpur. 44. Char Chaitanyapur. 46. Mundamala. 47. Biswanathpur. 51. Char Nandau. 42. Kabilpur. 41. Ranipara.	<i>North.</i> District Rangpur. <i>South.</i> Cheqhaipara 131. <i>East.</i> Char Chaknandan 48, Madhupur 50, Kanaraypara 52, Khetaberpara 54, Biswanathpur 53, Rangraipara 55. <i>West.</i> Chamarpara 40, Sujatpur 38, Baluachhota 28, Kumarpara 37, Bocharpukur 29 and Kanupur 30.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Sonatala Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 1857 L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915 and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the Magistrate of the district will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Bogra into a Union, with effect from the 1st October 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Sarikandi).	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	Chandanbaia.	7	213. Aolakandi. 212. Kaliani. 216. Bohail. 225. Sankdaha. 226. Atbaria. 227. Chandanbaia (Nakhila).	<i>North.</i> River Manas, Kutubpur 196, Narapara Debottar 228, Milanpur 230 and 231. <i>East.</i> Majira 214, Putibari 215, Keatia 217, Takamagura 218, Banipara 232, Chandha-i 219, 220 and 221, Majbari 224. <i>South.</i> Chouqber 24 of Dhanat thana. <i>West.</i> Kamalpur 211, Kamalpur Khord 204, Radadaha 206, Kutubpur 196, Sarabari 23 of Dhanat thana, river Manas

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Chandanbaisa Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 1861 L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date, through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Hajiganj in the district of Tippera, into a Union, with effect from the 1st October 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.	Boundaries of the Union.																																																																																		
Tippera ...	Hajiganj...	Nine ...	<table><thead><tr><th>Name of mauzas.</th><th>Jurisdiction list No.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Shuailpur ...</td><td>132</td></tr><tr><td>Baura ...</td><td>133</td></tr><tr><td>Kazirgaon ..</td><td>134</td></tr><tr><td>Padda Kismet</td><td>135</td></tr><tr><td>Matil Kismet</td><td>136</td></tr><tr><td>Doalia ...</td><td>137</td></tr><tr><td>Budhia ...</td><td>211</td></tr><tr><td>Khatrabillai</td><td>212</td></tr><tr><td>Dherra ...</td><td>209</td></tr><tr><td>Balakhal ...</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>Makimabad</td><td>213</td></tr><tr><td>Mahishadi ...</td><td>138</td></tr><tr><td>Piarapur ...</td><td>139</td></tr><tr><td>Subidpur ...</td><td>210</td></tr><tr><td>Srinarayanpur</td><td>190</td></tr><tr><td>Baliara ...</td><td>191</td></tr><tr><td>Satharia ...</td><td>192</td></tr><tr><td>Uchanga ...</td><td>198</td></tr><tr><td>Alipur ...</td><td>199</td></tr></tbody></table>	Name of mauzas.	Jurisdiction list No.	Shuailpur ...	132	Baura ...	133	Kazirgaon ..	134	Padda Kismet	135	Matil Kismet	136	Doalia ...	137	Budhia ...	211	Khatrabillai	212	Dherra ...	209	Balakhal ...	200	Makimabad	213	Mahishadi ...	138	Piarapur ...	139	Subidpur ...	210	Srinarayanpur	190	Baliara ...	191	Satharia ...	192	Uchanga ...	198	Alipur ...	199	<table><thead><tr><th colspan="2">North.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Sibircho ...</td><td>141</td></tr><tr><td>Kalcho ...</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Darpur ...</td><td>155</td></tr><tr><th colspan="2">West.</th></tr><tr><td>Maramura ...</td><td>156</td></tr><tr><td>Saidpur ...</td><td>157</td></tr><tr><td>Rampur ...</td><td>188</td></tr><tr><td>Sidla ...</td><td>189</td></tr><tr><td>Koradi ...</td><td>193</td></tr><tr><td>Solla ...</td><td>195</td></tr><tr><td>Fulcho ...</td><td>194</td></tr><tr><td>Bakela ...</td><td>196</td></tr><tr><td>Maheshpur and portion of thana Chandpur</td><td>197</td></tr><tr><th colspan="2">South.</th></tr><tr><td colspan="2">The river Dalkat and thana Chandpur.</td></tr><tr><th colspan="2">East.</th></tr><tr><td>Dhodda ...</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>Patanish ...</td><td>131</td></tr><tr><td>Randonimura</td><td>215</td></tr><tr><td>Taraghar ...</td><td>214</td></tr></tbody></table>	North.		Sibircho ...	141	Kalcho ...	140	Darpur ...	155	West.		Maramura ...	156	Saidpur ...	157	Rampur ...	188	Sidla ...	189	Koradi ...	193	Solla ...	195	Fulcho ...	194	Bakela ...	196	Maheshpur and portion of thana Chandpur	197	South.		The river Dalkat and thana Chandpur.		East.		Dhodda ...	130	Patanish ...	131	Randonimura	215	Taraghar ...	214
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2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Hajiganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

No. 1862 L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date, through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Hajiganj, in the district of Tippera, into a Union, with effect from the 1st October 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of manzars which constitute the Union with their jurisdiction list numbers.		Boundaries of the Union.	
Tippera ...	Gandharbapur.	Eight ...	Names of manzars.	Jurisdiction list No.		Jurisdiction list No.
			Nischintapur ...	250	North.	
			Jaysora ...	251	The river Dalkat.	
			Pachai ...	252	West.	
			Bhairpara ...	253	Sendra ...	
			Sarbatara ...	260	Ghasipur ...	
			Pailara ...	262	Digchail ...	
			Hutni ...	263	Molladahar ...	
			Desgaon ...	264	Anuri or Adli ...	
			Dorora ...	265	Rasulpur ...	
			Kasimpur ...	266	Barkul Uttar ...	
			Pooljosh ...	267	Barkul Raycho ...	
			Maligaon Gandharbapur ...	268	South.	
			Haripur ...	269	Portion of thana Ramganj and thana Chandpur.	
			Kakoirtala ...	270	East.	
			Taralia ...	271	Chandpur ...	
			Khaekhasia ...	272	Sarsak ...	
			Maneshamara ...	273	Muchiara or Cherera ...	
			Mahammadpur ...	275	Ragai ...	
			Ahmadpur ...	276	Dighair ...	
			Jagannathpur ...	277		

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Gandharbapur Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

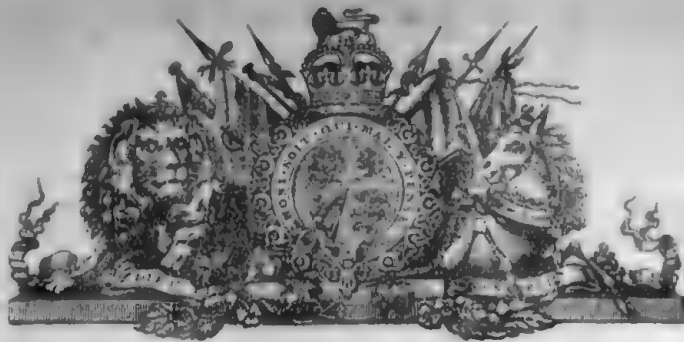
No. 1823 L.S.-G.—The 5th August 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 38 and 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), and in modification of Notification No. 787 L.S.-G., dated the 25th March 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct—

(a) that the Magura Union Committee in the district of Jessore shall consist of nine members instead of five members, and

(b) that as the Magura Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

No. 1845 L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 37 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Chapter II of Part I of that Act, relating to Union Committees, to the district of Rangpur, with effect from the 1st September 1915.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1882M.—*The 11th August 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Sherpur Municipality, in the district of Bogra, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Kumudnath Chowdhury to be Chairman of that Municipality.

No. 1884M.—*The 11th August 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. R. Watson to be a Commissioner of the Darjeeling Municipality, in the district of Darjeeling, *vice* Mr. F. A. Moller, deceased.

No. 1891M.—*The 12th August 1915.*—The following draft of a by-law which has been framed by the Commissioners of the Asansol Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), as an addition to the by-laws confirmed in Notification No. 1959T.G., dated the 20th September 1913, and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of that Act, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st October 1915, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered.

Draft By-law for the Asansol Municipality.

19. (a) No bullock-cart shall travel on any road within the limits of the Asansol Municipality unless the iron tyres of the wheels, or (in the case of carts not having iron tyres) the wooden rims of the wheels, are two inches or more in width:

Provided that this by-law shall not apply to carts owned by residents of districts other than the Burdwan district, which do not ordinarily ply within the Asansol Municipality, but merely pass through that Municipality.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

No. 1917M.—The 13th August 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 (2) (d) and 62 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, III of 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sahibzada Ghulam Muhammad to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Calcutta, *vice* Hazi Noor Muhammad Zakariah, deceased.

No. 1919M.—The 13th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Khirpal Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Umesh Chandra Ghosh to be Chairman of that Municipality.

No. 1937M.—The 16th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Chandrakona Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, under section 23 of that Act, electing Pandit Bharat Ramanuj Das Mohanta to be their Chairman.

No. 1939M.—The 16th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. J. Kendrick to be a Commissioner of the Bally Municipality, in the district of Howrah, *vice* Mr. C. G. H. Danby, resigned.

No. 1945M.—The 16th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Mymensingh Municipality in the district of Mymensingh :—

The Civil Surgeon, *ex-officio*.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ismail.
Munshi Sahebali.
Maulvi Nurur Rahman Khan Ensufzai.
Rev. H. J. Sutton.
Babu Nishi Kanta Ghosh.

No. 1947M.—The 16th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Ghatal Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Kirtibas Mandal to their Chairman.

No. 1951M.—The 16th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Jainagar Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under section 27 of that Act, electing Babu Nanda Gopal Datta to be their Chairman, *vice* Babu Surendra Nath Mitra, resigned.

No. 1953M.—The 16th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 569 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following rule, made by the Corporation of Calcutta under clause (b) of section 73 of that Act, in modification of rule 47 of the Rules regulating the grant of leave, leave-allowances and acting allowances to Municipal officers and servants and sanctioned in the Bengal Government Notification No. 1569M., dated the 5th December 1910 (published at pages 191—197 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th idem):—

47. "An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade, is entitled to his own substantive pay and an acting allowance of one-fifth of the minimum pay of that appointment or grade, subject to the limit that his salary shall not exceed the minimum pay of the appointment or grade in which he is acting."

No. 1949M.—*The 16th August 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following by-laws framed by the Commissioners of the Tangail Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh:—

BY-LAWS FOR THE TANGAIL MUNICIPALITY UNDER SECTION 350 OF THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884 (BENGAL ACT III OF 1884).

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these by-laws—

- (i) "Carriage" includes also a motor-car; and
- (ii) "Cattle" means cattle as defined in section 3 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS.

2. In areas in which section 84 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), is in force, no act which constitutes an offence under that section shall be punishable under by-laws 15, 31 and 40.

PENALTIES.

3. The penalty for the infringement of any of these by-laws shall be—
- (a) a fine not exceeding the sum stated at the foot of the by-law,
 - (b) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a similar offence, a fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated in that behalf at the foot of the by-law, and
 - (c) in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated at the foot of the by-law as the daily fine, which daily fine may be imposed for each day after written notice of the offence from the Commissioners.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON ROADS.

4. No owner of any carriage or cart shall allow it to be driven on any road by a driver under fourteen years of age.

Fine, Rs. 10.

5. No driver shall drive or have in his charge on any road more than one carriage or cart, except in the case of two carts, the hinder one of which is securely fastened to the preceding cart.

Fine, Rs. 10.

6. Any person driving a carriage or cart, or riding a bicycle, or driving or riding an animal, or carrying a palanquin, on any road, shall, when passing any vehicle coming from the opposite direction, keep to his left, and shall, when overtaking any vehicle, keep to his right.

Fine, Rs. 10.

7. No person shall drive any of the undermentioned vehicles or animals, or convey any palanquin, on any road, between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, unless lights are provided as follows:—

- (a) Every carriage must carry two conspicuous lights—one on each side.
- (b) Every cart must carry one conspicuous light.
- (c) Every elephant, camel or palanquin must be accompanied by one conspicuous light.
- (d) Every cycle must carry one conspicuous light in front:

Provided that this by-law shall not apply on nights of full moon or on the four nights before and after full moon, if and when the moon is clearly visible.

Fine, Rs. 50.

8. No person shall drive any motor-car, or ride any motor cycle or any tricycle or bicycle, on any road unless it has attached to it a bell, horn, or other suitable signal in good order.

Fine, Rs. 50.

9. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with iron girders, rails, beams, bullas, bamboos, planks or other materials of a similar character which exceed twelve feet in length, unless the cart be accompanied by another person, and be loaded in such a way that no portion of the said materials touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

10. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with bricks, stones, or other materials of a similar character, unless such materials be so secured that they cannot fall on to the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

11. No person shall convey on any road bamboos or timber placed on the back of any animal in such a way that any portion of such bamboos or timber touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

12. No person shall allow any elephant in his charge to go over any bridge on any road, unless the bridge be constructed of arched masonry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

13. No person shall sit or sleep on any road so as to obstruct traffic.

Fine, Rs. 10.

PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIONS, ENCROACHMENTS AND NUISANCES ON OR NEAR ROADS.

14. No person shall abandon or let loose, or negligently allow to get loose, any cattle on or on to any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

15. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, deposit any articles or things on any road, except for a temporary purpose, or use any road as a place for keeping any carriage, cart or cattle, or for washing any article, or for any other private purpose:

Provided that, during the months of April, May and June, between the hours of 10 P.M. and 5 A.M., *khutias* may be laid on the side of a road in such a manner as not to cause obstruction or danger to persons using the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

16. No person shall plant a tree on any road without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10.

17. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, make any excavation on any road, or enclose any road or any part thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

18. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, remove turf or cut grass from any road or the slopes thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10.

19. No person shall affix or cause to be affixed to any building, owned or occupied by him, any gutter, spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water, or shall leave in any such building any opening for the discharge of water, in such a way that the water discharged therefrom is thrown or falls upon a road or into any drain in or near a road, except through a downpipe or other suitable contrivance reaching to the level of the road or drain.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; daily fine, Rs. 2.

20. No person shall play any game on any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

21. No person shall throw or discharge any stone or missile on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

22. No person shall drive any vehicle across a public drain in or near any road so as to cause damage to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

23. No owner or occupier of land abutting on any road shall fence such land with barbed wire.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; daily fine, Rs. 2.

24. No person shall—

(a) place any burning material in any municipal dust-bin on or near a road, or

(b) burn in any such dust-bin any paper, leaves, grass, wood or other material.

Fine, Rs. 10.

25. No person shall convey sewage or offensive matter by any road otherwise than—

(a) in a closely-covered receptacle of such description and pattern as are prescribed from time to time by the Commissioners at a meeting, and

(b) between such hours as are so prescribed.

Fine, Rs. 10.

26. No person shall build or cause to be built, or shall keep after prohibition by the Commissioners, any *tatti*, privy or urinal within ten feet of any road.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; daily fine, Rs. 2.

27. No person shall, on or within sight of any road, kill or clean any poultry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

28. No person shall take or drive any carriage or cart over a road or part of a road which is closed under section 201 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or displace any barrier or fence erected under that section.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LETTING OFF OF FIREARMS, FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS OR BOMBS.

29. (1) No person shall let off any firearms, fireworks, fire-balloons or bombs on or within one hundred yards of any road, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

(2) This by-law shall not apply to the letting off of harmless squibs and crackers.

Fine, Rs. 10.

REGULATION OF THE USE OF, AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES IN REGARD TO, PUBLIC WATER-SUPPLY, BATHING- AND WASHING-PLACES, STREAMS, CHANNELS, TANKS AND WELLS.

30. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply.

Explanation.—The spreading of fishing nets and the placing of fishing traps in any such *nala* or watercourse are included in the word "obstruction" as used in this by-law.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

31. No person shall ease himself at the side of or into any river, stream, channel, tank or well which is used by the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

32. Every owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply shall—

- (a) keep such bank free from filth, dense vegetation and other obstruction and
- (b) at all times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized in his behalf, to have access to such *nala* or watercourse for any purpose of public conservancy.

Fine, Rs. 10.

33. A person cleansing a channel or tank shall not leave any weeds taken therefrom on the slopes or banks of the channel or tank, but shall remove the same altogether within three days.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

34. The owner of every well which is a source of public water-supply shall construct a masonry platform and drains to prevent the surface water falling into the well or stagnating in its vicinity.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

35. No person shall bathe or shall wash clothes, utensils or any other article, within a distance of 10 feet from the lowest platform of any public well.

Fine, Rs. 10.

36. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, steep in any tank or ditch any jute, hemp or other vegetable matter which is likely to render the water offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

37. No person shall wash or cause to be washed in any tank or watercourse or any other receptacle for water used by the public for drinking or bathing purposes any clothes, bedding or other articles which have been used by a person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

38. No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall bathe in any public bathing-place.

Fine, Rs. 10.

39. No male person above twelve years of age shall stand on or near, or bathe or wash in, any bathing-place which has been reserved by the Commissioners at a meeting for the use of females only.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND OFFENSIVE MATTER.

40. No person shall deposit night-soil in any place not approved by the Commissioners for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

41. No owner or occupier of any garden or agricultural land shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, cause or allow any human excrement to be used for manuring in such garden or land.

Fine, Rs. 50.

42. Every owner or occupier of any house, land or premises, from which sewage or offensive matter is not removed by such owner or occupier, shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality for the removal thereof within such hours as may have been fixed by the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

43. Every owner, occupier or farmer of any market shall remove or cause to be removed therefrom, once in every twenty-four hours, any offensive matter which may have accumulated therein during that period.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES.

44. Every owner or occupier within whose premises any animal dies shall, within six hours after its death, or if the death occurs at night, then within six hours after sunrise, either remove the carcass at his own expense to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the disposal of such carcasses, or report the death to the conservancy overseer of the ward within which such premises are situated.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LATRINES.

45. No male person above twelve years of age, except the municipal inspecting officers for purposes of inspection at such times as the Commissioners may fix in this behalf, shall enter any public latrine intended for the use of females.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DRAINS.

46. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, in or on the side of any public drain, any substance or thing which will cause obstruction to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

47. No person shall construct or place over, or by the side of any public drain, any stall, bridge, platform, building or structure of any kind, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and in such manner as they may direct.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

CREMATIONS AND BURIALS, AND THE DISPOSAL OF CORPSES.

48. No person shall convey a corpse or part of a corpse along any road, unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from view.

Fine, Rs. 10.

49. No person, while conveying a corpse shall, except for the purpose of ordinary relief or for a religious purpose, deposit it on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

50. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, dispose of any corpse otherwise than by burning or burying it.

Fine, Rs. 10.

51. When lines for graves in any burial-place have been marked out by the Commissioners, no person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in such burial-place except in such a line.

Fine, Rs. 50.

52. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury or cause to be buried any corpse in a grave constructed of masonry, unless the top of the coffin or (if no coffin is used) the corpse is placed at least six feet below the surface.

Fine, Rs. 50.

53. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury or cause to be buried any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry, unless the grave is at least six feet deep.

Fine, Rs. 50.

54. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug any grave in a burial-ground at a distance of less than three feet from any other existing grave.

Fine, Rs. 50.

55. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another corpse without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 50.

56. Any person burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse at any burning ground or burning ghat shall cause the corpse and the clothes and other articles brought with it to be completely reduced to ashes.

Fine, Rs. 50.

57. Any person who conveys, or causes to be conveyed, any corpse to any burning ground or burning ghat shall burn the same or cause it to be burnt within six hours after its arrival at such ground or ghat.

Fine, Rs. 50.

PREVENTION OF NUISANCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

58. Every owner or occupier of any land shall, within forty-eight hours after service of a notice in this behalf from the Commissioners,—

- (a) clear the land of dirt, dung, bones, ashes, sweepings, night-soil and other filth, and all other noxious or offensive matter, and
- (b) fence the land so as to prevent the commission thereon of nuisances affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

59. No proprietor, owner, manager, trustee or motawali, or person entrusted with the daily supervision, or in charge, of any public place of charity or worship shall keep such place or any building or premises used in connection therewith, in an insanitary condition.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

60. Every owner or occupier of a meat, poultry, fish or vegetable shop, or a market, bazar or slaughter-house, shall keep the same in a cleanly condition.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

61. No person shall sell fish or expose fish for sale in any part of the Municipal Market except on the paved floor specially set apart for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10.

62. Every baker or confectioner who keeps for sale any bread, sweet-meats or other prepared articles of food, and every vendor or hawker of such articles, shall keep the same in a glass-case or other covered receptacle, so as to exclude flies and dust therefrom.

Fine, Rs. 10, on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

63. When a urinal or latrine has been provided for any market, no person shall satisfy a call of nature at any place within the market, except at the urinal or latrine so provided.

Fine, Rs. 10.

64. No person shall make any aerated water or ice for the purpose of sale without first boiling the water.

Fine, Rs. 50.

65. No person shall retain, purchase or sell clothing found on the dead body of a person who has died from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

66. Every owner or driver of a carriage which has conveyed a person suffering from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease, or a corpse, shall, before using the carriage again, disinfect it with such disinfectants as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

Fine, Rs. 50.

67. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, picket animals, collect carts or form any encampment on any public ground not set apart for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

68. No person shall abandon or let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

CANCELLATION OF FORMER BY-LAWS.

69. The by-laws which were confirmed by Government Order No. 7264M., dated the 29th December 1898, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1893 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Sibchar, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of manzars which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Sibchar	7, of whom 4 to be elected and 3 nominated.	Nalgora ... 42 Samail ... 34 Khankandi ... 43 Guatala ... 35 Chhota Chaudhuribil ... 33 Keranirbat ... 36 Char Guatala ... 40 Talukdarerkandi ... 37 Thegamara ... 41	North—Benchara Barabhadur, pur and Baradoul. West—Bachamara, North Chartajpur, Utrail and South Chartajpur. South—Gopalpur, Bara Nilakhi and West Kanchikata. East—East Kanchikata, Matharer-kandi, Malerkandi, and Neamatkandi.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Sibchar Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1894 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in thana Palong, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of manzars which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Palong ...	7 of whom 4 to be elected and 3 appointed.	South Gagrijora ... 70 Palong ... 73 North Gagrijora ... 39 Baghia ... 72 West Kotapara ... 71 Dasarata ... 74 Kurasi ... 75 Balakhana or Batakhar ... 77 East Kotapara ... 76 Bhuchura ... 80 Dhami ... 81 Bilaskhan ... 83 Gangadhar patti ... 82 North Atong ... 84 Hugli ... 86 South Balichara ... 85 Bag Balichara ... 89 North Balichara ... 88 Patnigaon ... 297 Kagdi ... 295 South Atong ... 296 Datara ... 204 Chandsar ... 331	North—Domsar. East—Chaudani, Balakhana, Atipara, Achura, Chandsar, Singachura and Bara Chhaygaon. South—Deobhog, Maksabhar, Rudrakar, Hogla, Amtali, and Rudrakar. West—Dhanuka, Tulasar, Char Patanidhi, Tentulia and Khilgaon.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Palong Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1895 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Bhanga, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Bhanga	7, of whom 4 to be elected and 3 appointed.	Hazrahati ... 116 Nurpur ... 117 Hasamdia ... 118 Atadi ... 124 Sadardi ... 120 Chhillarchar ... 119 Chumordi ... 146	<i>North</i> —Nuopara, Jandi and Charaldi. <i>East</i> —Tujarpur, Bamankunda, Jhalkati, Choukighata and river Kumar <i>South</i> —Nilsonka and Phatepatti. <i>West</i> —Rivers Kumar and Sitalakya, mauzas Hoglekandi and Gopinathpur.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Bhanga Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1896 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Baliakandi in the district of Faridpur into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with their jurisdiction list numbers.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Baliakandi	7, of whom 4 to be elected and 3 appointed.	Chamta ... 16 Bhar Jabarkol ... 53 Bhar Indurdi ... 54 Nisichintapur ... 56 Irsalbari ... 57 Bakchar ... 76 West Maukuri ... 75 East Maukuri ... 59 Baliakandi ... 58 Sripur ... 12 Jabarkol ... 11 Durgabardi ... 13 Deokol ... 14 Araji Jabarkol ... 15 Barugram ... 167	<i>North</i> —Bil Pakuria, Bil Indurdi Padamdi and Indurdi. <i>East</i> —Raipur, Hiskol and Madhupur. <i>South</i> —Paikkandi, Bhinnagor and Sukhna. <i>West</i> —Jangal, South Salmara, Salki, North Salmara, Sonaikuri and Beruli.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Baliakandi Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1897 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in thana Bhusna in the district of Faridpur into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Bhusna (Boalmari).	5, of whom 3 to be elected and 2 appointed.	Saidpur ... 136 Sotasi ... 164 Ramnagar ... 137 Angram ... 165 Chukinagar ... 169 Sibpur ... 167 Chholna ... 168 Kalianda ... 162 Barkhadia ... 163	North—Satair, Dobra and Arazi Sibauandapur. East—River Kumar. South—Chatul, Bahirbhag, Madhyagati, Rajapur and Arazi Barkhandia. West—River Barasia.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Bhusna Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 5 members, of whom 2 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 3 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1898 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Pangsa, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Meghna ...	5, of whom 3 to be elected and 2 appointed.	Meghna Khamarpara ... 22 Kapulipara ... 23 Pechot ... 76 Khalkula ... 26 Haludbaria ... 24 Saheb Nagar ... 69 East Balia ... 70 West Balia ... 27 Bhairabpur ... 71 Jaygram ... 75 Lakshmandia ... 25 Machpara ... 88 Ramkol Bahadurpur ... 87 Saranhati ... 92 Sior ... 93 Baruria ... 91 Mathurapur ... 89 Garul ... 90	North—Meghna, Gopinath Krishnapur and Patikabari. East—Josai, Manirampur, Satabaria, Char Gopinathpur, Nibha Enayetpur, and Napara. South—Bhag Bishnupur, Tartipur, Nachna Muradpur, Gopalpur and Lahiri Raghunathpur. West—District boundary.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Meghna Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of five members, of whom two are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and three to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1897 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the thana Baliakandi in the district of Faridpur into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Jamalpur	5, of whom 3 to be elected and 2 appointed.	Sarpa Betanga ... 190 Betanga ... 184 Tulsi Barat ... 191 Chandana-Srirampur ... 185 Bhati Khalkula ... 186 Bandhuli ... 187 Gosain Gobiadapur ... 188 Alokdia ... 212 Jamalpur ... 214 Durgapur ... 216 Komardia ... 189 Jalkar Sonai ... 210 Char Sonai ... 211 Nalia ... 208 Nagar Sangura ... 205 Danga Hatimohan ... 217 Kumai Bil ... 213 Char Durgapur ... 215	<i>North</i> —Paturia and Baghutia. <i>East</i> —Khamara-Magura, Khord-Magura, Bri-Magura, Kumargara, Matiabari, Bil Chapta and Sangura. <i>South</i> —Char Lakshmipur, Laujana-Asapur, Naopara and Mirzapur. <i>West</i> —Mogchami, Khord Mogchami, Ikar Char and Char Arkandi.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Jamalpur Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 5 members, of whom 2 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 3 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1900 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Madaripur, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Rajoir ...	7, of whom 4 to be elected and 3 appointed.	Rajoir ... 63 Bheennahari ... 59	<i>North</i> —River Kumar. <i>South</i> —Sirajkati Barat and Sirajkati. <i>East</i> —Amgram, Peragram and Hogla. <i>West</i> —Khalia, Baulgram, Macharang and Sarmangal.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Rajoir Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1901 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in thana Baliakandi, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur...	Dakhinbari.	5, of whom 3 to be elected and 2 appointed.	Dakhinbari ... 3 Trilochanpur ... 2 Sonapur ... 1 Bara Hijli ... 25 Bil Bara ... 24 Bara Garia ... 26 Bil Garia ... 27 Garia ... 28 Mitan ... 23	North—East phulkaunnair, Majhbari, Betbaria, Bankuri, Dewali, Chandipur and Helancha. West—Bilkatali and Alangidanga. South—Beroli, Kursi, Sonaidanga and Padamdi. East—River Kumar.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Dakhinbari Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 5 members, of whom 2 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 3 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1902 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(a) of Notification No. 317½ T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Palong Union, in the district of Faridpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 1903 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(a) of Notification No. 317½ T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Bhanga Union, in the district of Faridpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 1904 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (a) of Notification No. 317½ T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Baliakhandi Union, in the district of Faridpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 1905 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (a) of Notification No. 317½ T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Dakhinbari Union, in the district of Faridpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 1906 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(a) of Notification No. 317½ T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Bhusna (Boalmari) Union in the district of Faridpur all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1907 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(a) of Notification No. 317½ T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Jamalpur Union in the district of Faridpur all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1908 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(a) of Notification No. 317½ T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Rajoir Union in the district of Faridpur all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1909 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Palong Union in the district of Faridpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1910 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Bhanga Union in the district of Faridpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1911 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Baliakandi Union in the district of Faridpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1912 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Dakhinbari Union in the district of Faridpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1913 L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428 L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Bhusna (Boalmari) Union in the district of Faridpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1914L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Jamalpur Union in the district of Faridpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1915L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (a) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Rajoir Union in the district of Faridpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1941L.S.-G.—The 16th August 1915.—The following draft of a notification which the Governor in Council intends to issue under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Division before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (g) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Rules published under Notification No. 3334L.S.-G., dated the 20th December 1901, at pages 293—305 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, as amended by subsequent notifications, namely:—

Substitute the following for rule 7 of the Rules:—

7. A candidate for employment on the Subordinate Engineering staff of the District Engineer must be qualified in one of the manners following, that is to say,—

(1) If the pay of the appointment is Rs. 60 per mensem or more, he must hold—

- (a) a certificate from the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, that, prior to 1909, he served his full apprenticeship there, and passed the final examination qualifying him for employment in the Public Works Department as a Foreman Mechanic and Upper Subordinate; or
- (b) a certificate that he passed the F. E. Examination of the Calcutta University; or
- (c) the Upper Subordinate or Sub-Engineer certificate of the Joint Technical Examination Board; or
- (d) a certificate that he passed the third-year examination in the Civil Engineering Branch of the Engineering Department of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur and qualified in the College workshop tests; or
- (e) a certificate from the Chief Engineer, given within five years from the time of making his application, that he had been examined and found to possess the knowledge prescribed in the Public Works Department Code, volume I, chapter II, paragraph 186 (ninth edition), and was qualified to be an Upper Subordinate of the Public Works Department.

(2) If the pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 60 and not less than Rs. 40 per mensem, he must hold—

- (a) a certificate from the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur or the Principal of the Bihar School of Engineering that, prior to 1909, the candidate passed the annual examination held at the end of three and-a-half years of the course for apprentices, and that he possessed the qualifications of a third grade Overseer in the Public Works Department; or

- (b) a certificate from the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, that, prior to 1909, the candidate passed the second-year examination of the Engineering Department of that College; or
 - (c) the Overseer certificate of the Joint Technical Examination Board; or
 - (d) a certificate from the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, that he passed the Intermediate Examination in Engineering of the Calcutta University or the second-year examination of the Engineering Department and qualified in the College workshop tests of the first and second years; or
 - (e) a certificate of fitness from the Inspector of Local Works or Superintending Engineer: provided that an employé engaged on this certificate cannot rise to an appointment the pay of which is Rs. 60 or more, unless he obtains one or other of the certificates mentioned under 7(1) (a), 7(1) (b), 7(1) (c), 7(1) (d) and 7(1) (e).
- (3) If the pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 40 per mensem and not less than Rs. 30 per month, he must hold—
- (a) a certificate from the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, or the Principal of the Bihar School of Engineering that, prior to 1909, the candidate passed the annual examination held at the end of the second year of the course for apprentices; or a certificate from the Principal of the Dacca School of Engineering that, prior to 1909, he passed the final examination at the end of the third year of the course for Sub-Overseers, and that he possessed the qualifications required of a Sub-Overseer in the Public Works Department; or
 - (b) the Sub-Overseer certificate of the Joint Technical Examination Board; or
 - (c) a certificate of fitness from the Inspector of Local Works or Superintending Engineer: provided that an employé engaged on this certificate cannot rise to an appointment the pay of which exceeds Rs. 40, unless he obtains one or other of the certificates mentioned under 7 (2) (a), 7 (2) (b), 7 (2) (c), 7 (2) (d) and 7 (2) (e).
- (4) If the pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 30 per mensem, he must hold—
- (a) a certificate from the Head Master of the Cuttack Survey School or the Principal of the Dacca School of Engineering that, prior to 1915, he passed the final examination held at the end of the second-year course, or a certificate from the Head Master of the Dacca Survey School that, prior to 1899, he passed the final examination at the end of the second-year course; or
 - (b) in the case of an appointment as Road Sarkar, a certificate of fitness from an Engineer not below the rank of Executive Engineer or District Engineer.

K. C. DE,

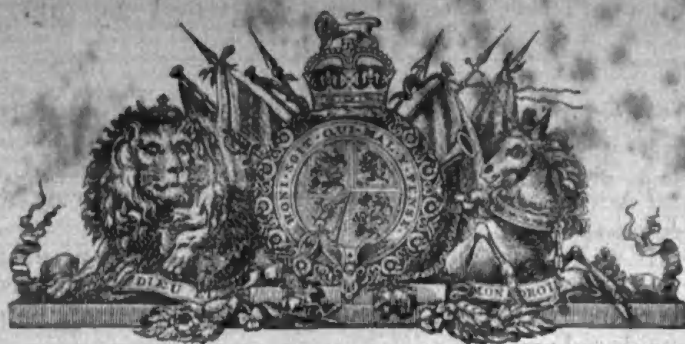
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

THE General Committee having, under section 350 (1) of Act III (B. C.) of 1899, previously given public notice of their intention to define and revise the general line of buildings on each side of Rama Nath Mazumdar Street in Ward 9 and having duly considered the objections received within 30 days from the date of publication of the said notice, have, on the 8th July 1915, made an order defining the general line of buildings on each side of Rama Nath Mazumdar Street in Ward IX, in accordance with the revised plan approved by them on the 8th July 1915.

C. F. PAYNE, *Chairman.*

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, the 6th August 1915.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1974M.—The 18th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Bogra Municipality in the district of Bogra, under section 23 of that Act, electing Mr. Saiyid Altaf Ali to be their Chairman.

No. 1979M.—The 19th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. F. Delaney to be Assistant Superintendent of Survey, vice Mr. S. O. Madras, for the purpose of carrying out the survey ordered in Government Notifications Nos. 120, 121 and 122T.M., dated the 29th April 1912, published at page 76, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st May 1912, and No. 441M., dated the 17th February 1914, published at pages 33-34, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, in respect of the lands comprised in the Panchannogram Government estates situated within the Maniktala Municipality and the lands situated within the South Suburban, Tollyganj, and Cossipore-Chitpur Municipalities.

No. 1984M.—The 19th August 1915.—The following draft of an amendment which has been proposed by the Commissioners of the Budge-Budge Municipality to No. 30 of the by-laws framed by them under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and confirmed by Government under section 351 in Notification No. 834M., dated the 30th March 1915, and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st October 1915.

Draft Amendment.

Add the following to by-law 30:—

"This by-law shall not apply to the letting off of harmless squibs or crackers."